15 AUG 1938

Sunday Edition

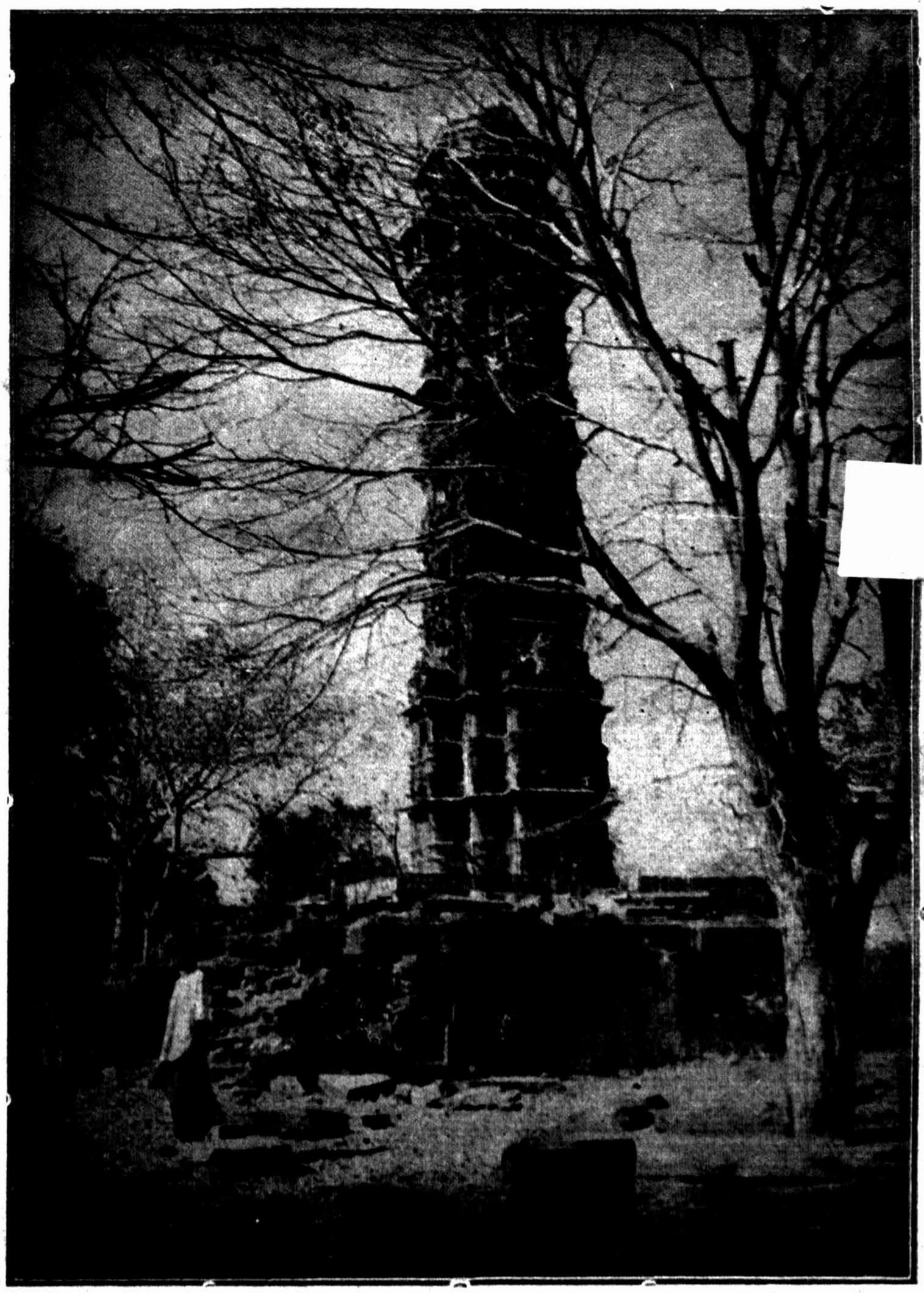
The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

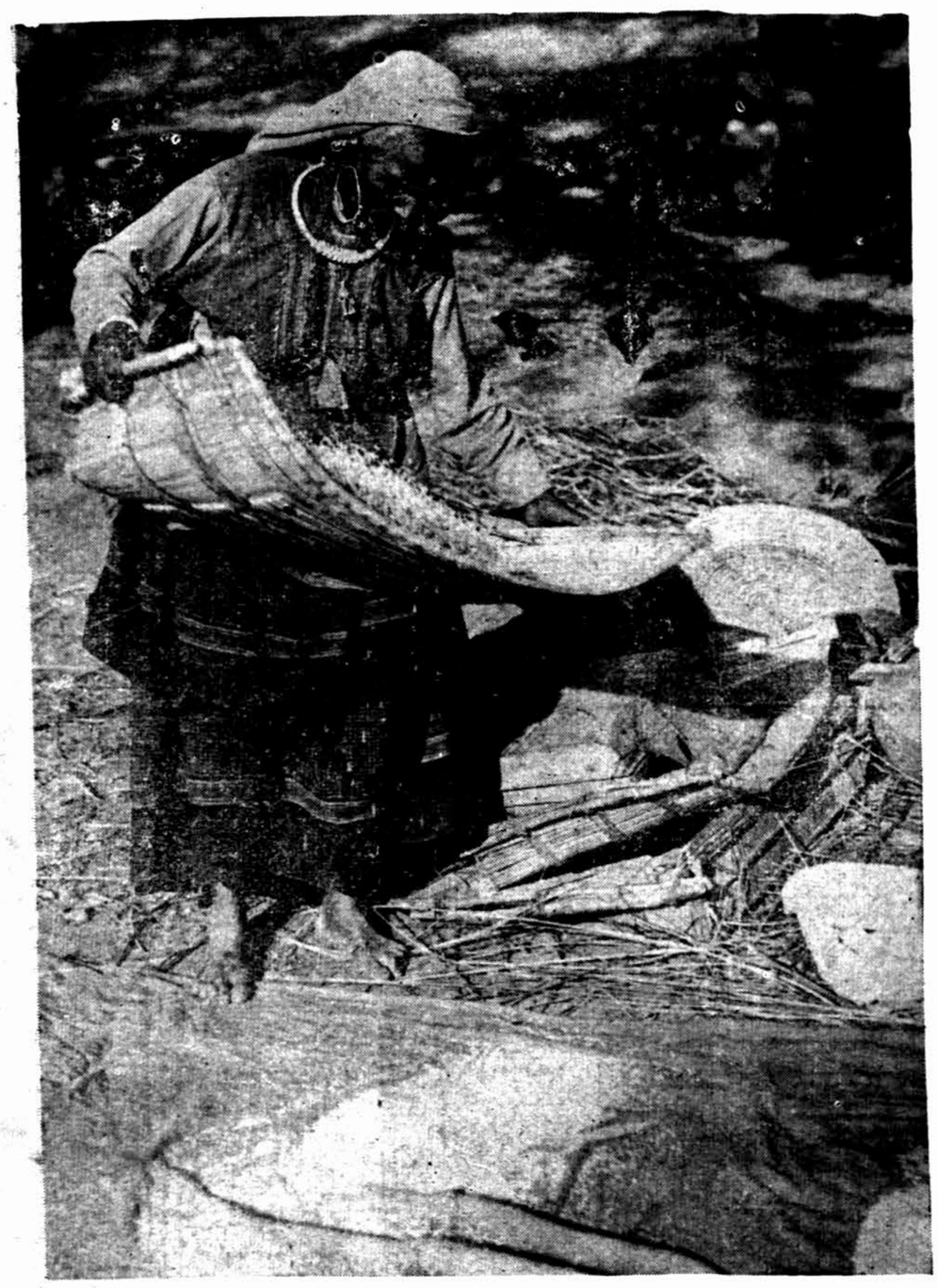
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXVI NO. 33. BOMBAY: AUGUST 14, 1938. PRICE: TWO ANNAS



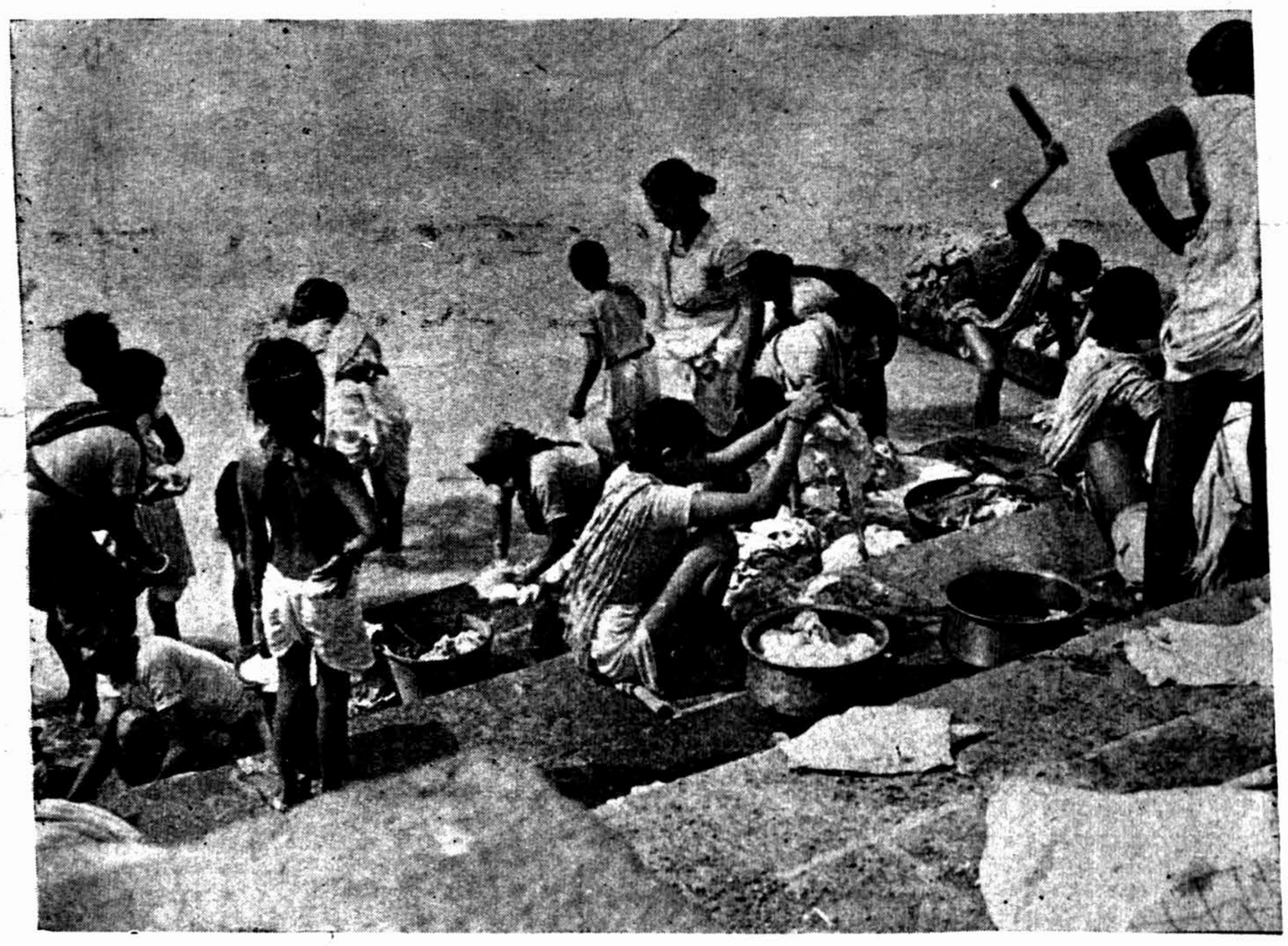
TOWER OF VICTORY, CHITTOR

—H. T. Treasurer



"Winnowing"
(Photo by Z. D. Barni.)

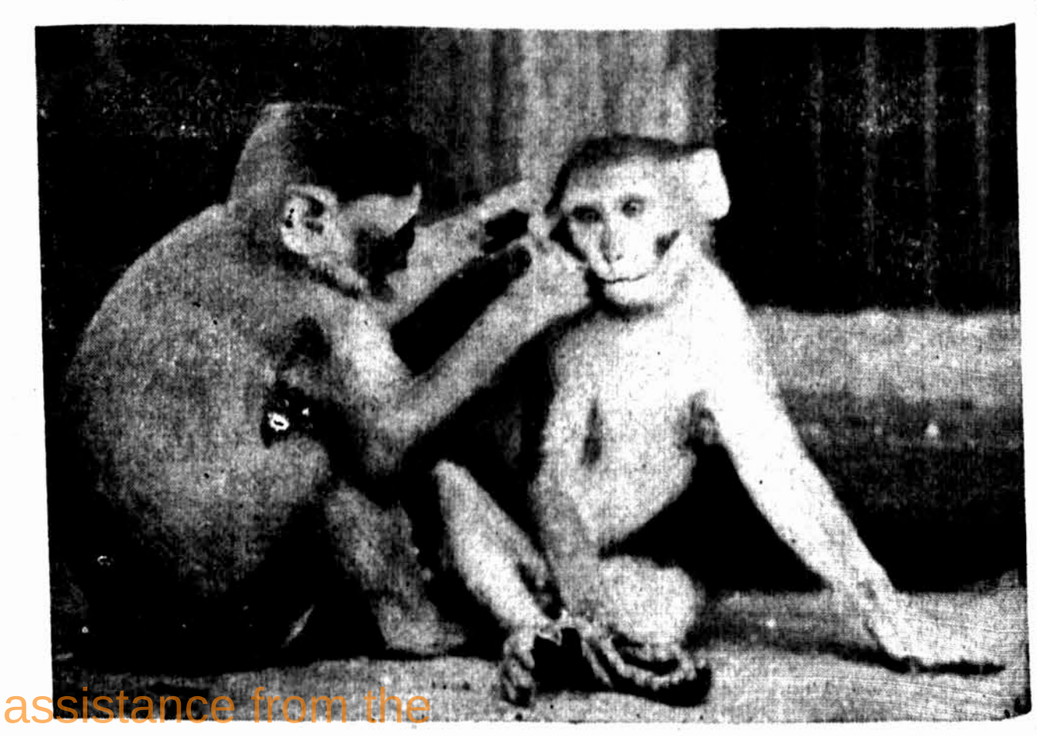
"Weighing Logs"
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)



"WASHING DAY"

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla.)

"Tete-a-Tete".



"Can You Hear Me?"

(Photos by B. F. Ferreira.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Registered No. B. 1065.
Telegrams: "Chronicle"

Post Box 322
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: AUGUST 14, 1938.

AT CONGRESS HOUSE

By D. F. KARAKA

I went the other day to Congress House. It was my first visit. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was having its monthly meeting and the matter for discussion was a question of discipline. It was the superior house sitting in judgment over one of the district committees and reviewing some action which the lesser body had taken in connection with the exercise of its powers of internal administration. From what I could gather, some officials of the Girgaum District Congress Committee had dismissed some other lesser official or officials The B.P.C.C. was now censuring the District Committee for the action it had taken.

However, all that was not important. Much more interesting from my point of view was the impression that was made on me of the working of a Provincial Congress Committee. Already there has been a great deal of controversy about the Khare incident and the Congress attitude towards it. Discipline was in the air and one felt conscious of its existence at a time when it was brought somewhat peremptorily into a life-stream of a body that once seemed incapable of inflicting anything on its members. As one watched the C. P. Ministers return to office after grave charges had been made against them merely because they were willing to apologise, one felt the painful need of discipline within the Congress. It seemed as if non-violence was not only a physical abstinence, but also a mental abstinence, and that the Congress were willing to forgive even the mistakes which its important members made, when such mistakes were obviously to the detriment of the prestige of the Congress. That was the feeling I had some time ago when the High Command of the Congress forgave too gallantly the mistakes that were made by some of the Ministers in the Executive of the Central Provinces. Perhaps, that is why the exercise of discipline in Dr. Khare's case must have come somewhat as a surprise to those who thought that this too would be forgiven and forgotten.

But the time has come when the Congress can no longer afford to forgive. Painful as that duty must have been, it was nevertheless an imperative duty. I see no need for the High Command of the Congress to have justified itself otherwise than by saying that it felt that it was its duty. And it would still have been as democratic. Democracy seems to have been much misunderstood these days We say that democracy does not exist when in reality it is only that some of the old far-fetched methods of ascertaining the will of the people have been discarded. It is not always necessary to go to the country to ascertain its will. Once a people have expressed its will, that holds until such time as there is an expression to the contrary and that applies to the High Command of the Congress in whom is vested the complete control of the direction of Congress policy and the power to maintain discipline among those who have gone to the elections on a Congress ticket.

* * * *

But enough of this. I am not qualified to speak as a politician. I am after all only a journalist. So I go back to that first floor or was it the second of a modest building which had tucked itself somewhere in the side streets off Lamington Road. There were no commissionaries in uniform such as one finds in Europe outside the headquarters of any party organisation. There were no flunkeys or soldiers standing to attention. Instead, in the square as you entered, you found a group of little children running round in circles, oblivious of the fact that they were on the premises of a national organisation and that around them was the nucleus from which the government of the country sprang. They were happy children. Someone was instructing them in something, but it was not a drill parade. It was a Ballalika more than a ballila. There was an atmosphere of innocence and gay carefreedom.

I walked up the stairs behind the President. I had a feeling of apprehension at being a complete stranger. But it did not last long. There was nothing about Congress House to make one feel afraid. Half-way up the stairs a servant of the society, a menial servant, bowed low to salam to the president as he passed. It was beautiful to watch this happen, for it was an instinctive gesture on the part of a poor and uneducated man who seemed to feel a reverence to those who had done something for his country and his people. What they had done he could not exactly say, for all that was too much for his simple mind. But, that he should have felt that respect was an achievement for those who have struggled so long for the cause of India.

In a room which was large but by no means sumptuous, the Committee met. I was struck by the simplicity of the decoration. In fact there was no decoration at all, except for the portraits of some of the more distinguished Congressmen which hung from its walls. The tables, the chairs, everything about the place was of the simplest that one could expect. No mahogany and oak, no brilliant polish, no chandeliers hanging from the ceiling. It was different from the Congress that met in Vienna in the days of Napoleon and under the guiding influence of Metternich. Different too from the Congress that met in Washington. Here was a simplicity that was almost frightening to a lover of good things.

* * * *

The proceedings began. On a long table had sat the members of the Committee, and to that table had been added an extra piece on which sat the officers, which included the President, a Secretary and an Auditor. There may have been more, but it was the impression I got that I rely upon and not on any information. The Secretary got up and explained briefly what the matter in hand was. It was the consideration of the report of the subcommittee that had gone into and reported upon the whole affair relating to the action of a district committee. Now they were to discuss the report and to adopt or reject it as they thought fit.

I liked the Secretary. He seemed to me the sort of a man who was ideally suited for the job. He had infinite patience and infinite understanding. He had the capacity to take infinite pains and trouble about the minutest detail. He was the sort of man who was good at organising things. He always spoke in an affable manner, referring to this and that committee or body as his child. There was something irrefutable about the tone in which he spoke. He did not speak with emphasis but in the manner of pleading. He seemed perpetually to cry for mercy, even though he knew he could as easily have demanded justice. Emotion characterised everything he said and did. That was the Secretary. I never got his name.

In sharp contrast to him was the President It was only natural that this should be so. One could not expect a lawyer of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's calibre to reveal any emotion in the things he said. He showed the jurist's mind—cold, unruffled, clear, lucid and above all definite in what he said. He made up his mind quickly and once he made up his mind he stuck to it. Whatever he gave, he gave as of grace, not of right. It was the hard-boiled lawyer who had fought many a case in court that rose everytime, when as President he got up and gave a ruling. But he enforced his rulings with dignity. He was courteous even under grave provocation. He was tolerant, making it quite clear that he was being tolerant and knew it. He showed that impartiality which should be showed by a President of a Committee, but he would not let his under-officers be attacked unjustly. He stood by them whenever necessary. As he got up to speak, he would pause for a moment as if to collect his thoughts, then take his hand over his left eye, like a man who was clearing his tired mind, then refreshed he would express himself in clear, concise language and his hand would instinctively disappear into the pocket of his coat There was never any sarcasm in what he said, nor did he take any opportunity to belittle anyone who might have attempted to be funny. He was content to confine the discussion to the matter in hand. When his meeting was over, he was content to return to the quiet seclusion of his home, where he knew there reigned an atmosphere of peace and contentment such as makes life appear a beautiful dream.

* * * *

But in the ranks across the table were the fighters. In a khadi Parsee coat with a high collar sat K. F. Nariman, once the pride of the Congress family, now a somewhat naughty boy that had been put in a corner. He sat low in his chair, and kept me very worried, for I had a feeling that he would at any time sink under the table. Two pairs of glasses stood before him. It showed that he was prepared for the near and the far. The role he played at the meeting was that of chief postponer. He wanted the matter to be deferred and raised several good grounds (so it seemed to me at first) for postponing everything One recalled the days through which the long drawn Harvey-Nariman case dragged, before it gave the victory to Nariman—a spectacular victory which brought him to the forefront. To-day he was a quieter, and more resigned person. He spoke with a peculiar sarcasm at times. He was clever at driving home a bitterness that was within him. But he bore no one any malice. He was content to take the rough with the smooth, the victory with the defeat. He seemed to be marking time for an occasion that was still to come.

On the same side with him on the question which was before the Committee that day were two of the younger generation. There was M. R. Masani and an old friend, Hutteesingh. It fell to their lot to think out all the amendments of the day. Masani's was the attitude of a young man who was convinced that the present order of things would never stand the test of time and that there was a revolution soon to come. He merely sat and waited for the day when a new order of society would come to life, a gentle smirk on his face, because he was sure of it. Whatever happened meanwhile seemed to him of little importance. There was a certain determination behind him and he seemed to acquiesce temporarily, because he knew that his day would also come. He had that indomitable will and that courage never to submit or yield. He is the sort of young man who will one day create a great deal of disturbance. Of that I feel almost certain. What I hope is that it will be the right sort of disturbance.

* * * *

And now to Hutteesingh. I like him too much to take him seriously. Somehow I have not been able to get over the fact that we two were fellow students at the same University at the same time and I remember the Sunday evenings at the Majlis, when from the so-called "left" wing he would get up to oppose anything that was not for the amelioration of the masses or in accordance with the Marxian interpretation of history. You would see him walking to his lecture the next day in a black hat that was as large as a Spanish sombrero, and a black bow-tie, large and silky like those which are tied round Christmas chocolate boxes. Seeing him now in plain khadder and with a greater intensity of purpose, one feels relieved at the passing of an adolescent phase, for it is in plain khadder and within the straight jacket of the Congress party that he will go further than he would

(Continued On Page 42)

ITALY SELLS HER TREASURES

The Italian Government has been selling its masterpieces of art in order to get foreign money (writes Madame Tabouis in "Sunday Referee.")

About June 15 the great masterpiece of Grecian statuary "Discobole" was sold to Munich. The price in marks was credited to the Italian Government and served to pay Italian debts to Germany.

This process is being expanded, I have good reason to know.

Recently the Italian Government gave orders to the inspectors and directors of museums to comb out their works of art. They are to remove copies of masterpieces of objects which have no exceptional value, with the intention of negotiating their sale abroad. Certain art experts from America are already in Rome for this purpose.

* * * *

The most recent "windfall" for the Italian Government in this line was the sale of the racehorse Nearco to Britain for £60,000. The Italian Government gave the owner of the horse Italian currency in exchange for the money received from abroad.

The sale of these treasures is urgently necessary. Mussolini's recent pronouncement about the so-called "fine wheat harvest" does not correspond to reality.

"Fascism brings us black bread." That is the current phrase in Italy, in the sixteenth year of the Fascist era.

During the past few days M. Starace has sent a circular to the party organisations ordering them to make active propaganda among the people, showing the advantages of this unique type of bread.

* * * *

"It is," says Starace, "the symbol of the democratic ideas of Fascism," for henceforth the rich will eat the same kind of bread as the poor.

Moreover, since recently, the newspapers have begun to show that dark bread is healthier than white, quoting the results of tests carried out on pigs and rabbits!

Bread Cards

Bread cards are on the eve of being introduced into Italy, just as in time of war. This should have been done earlier, but the Fascist chiefs have not dared to do so, fearing it would be too unpopular a measure.

Fascist agents meanwhile are visiting peasants in even the most isolated villages, taking wheat and flour and giving in exchange various mixtures.

Mussolini is looking everywhere abroad for money. The whole of the latest phase of his policy towards Britain has been due entirely to his desire to secure financial help at once.

The Duce would even be willing to get credits for the purchase of raw materials such as coal, iron, etc., . . But Mr. Chamberlain, with great wisdom, refuses to negotiate a loan or any other form of aid to Italy for so long as Mussolini does not show his good will in the solution of international problems.

The real position of Mussolini's Government is very perilous. The financial situation of Fascism is more than compromised. More and more the one way of escape which Mussolini sees is a general war. That is why he is taking all the necessary measures inside his country for the possibility of a general war in August.

That is why all the Mayors have received during the last few days an order to prepare immediately lists of the civil population.

* * * *

Military commanders have received orders to bring the mobilisation lists strictly up to date. The police stations are going through the dossiers dealing with the political ideas and warlike enthusiasm of the citizens: "Lukewarm, sure, or suspect." Construction of concentration camps has begun.

It is not necessary to repeat the direct military preparations, particularly those which have been made for a surprise attack on Tunis by sea, land and air. Everybody is familiar with these.

If Mussolini felt in his army—among the chiefs who really count—a certain readiness to go to war, there is no doubt he would make some foolish gesture. He would do this in the hope that Germany would be obliged to support him, and that a general war would follow.

* * * *

Military Circles Hostile

But military circles in Italy are for the most part hostile to such a policy. Mussolini has just conducted a secret inquiry among the twelve big army chiefs to find out if they thought that the alliance with Germany would justify Italy in launching on a general adventure now.

Nine army chiefs out of twelve have said "No." They have given as their reason that Northern Italy would immediately become the battlefield, and that the German Army under strategic pretexts would instal itself in Italy as if it were at home.

Moreover, these Generals recall the severe and pessimistic reports of Blomberg and Himmler on the Italian armies.

But it is no less clear that if a general war is out of the question. Italy cannot continue to support a war in Abyssinia (for that is the position) and in Spain with her present financial resources. She must therefore change her foreign policy.

But will Germany allow her to do this? That is the dramatic situation in which Mussolini is finding himself.

The sources of money in Italy are drying up. The Government is employing clever subterfuges, but the returns are very small.

Mussolini is now preparing a startling "pre-levy" on the national revenue. He is proposing to demand contributions to the revenue a year in advance of their imposition. People will have to pay their next year's income tax now.

The gold reserve of the Bank of Italy is to-day hardly four milliards of depreciated lires. The gold stock, according to official particulars, is five hundred millions. Nevertheless, Italy has no other resources with which to pay her external debts.

The Ministry of Trade has taken draconic measures to avoid imports from abroad.

* * *

Prices are consequently rising.

The Mussolini Government thus finds itself on the horns of a dilemma: either to cut down drastically all imports and organise on autarchic lines. Or to help exports by a policy of dumping. In both cases the financial crisis of the regime can only be exaggerated.

In brief, Fascism to-day more than ever lives from day to day. But this cannot continue for long in the present manner, for the two wars (in Abyssinia and Spain) weigh heavily on the mass of the Italian people.

So Mussolini is inclined to recall the famous Neapolitan saying "Disorder, come to my aid."

WHITE LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors. Kavirajes and advertisers. Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.

BIRTH CONTROL

It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2. Rs. 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness. Price Rs. 2. It is not harmful for the health.

VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 18, P. O. KATRISARAI (Gaya)

BIRTH CONTROL

A sure guard against conception, most reliable and harmless. Once taken guarantees safety for one year. Price Rs. 1-8 per phial.

HAKIM M. S. ZAMAN,
42, Dharamtolla Street, P. O. Box 8905 Calcutta.

LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS (B.C.), [illegible]CHPOTA, (Bengal).

Responsibilities Of Freedom

Individual's Part In Successful Working Of Democracy

Lord Snell, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords and recently chairman of the London County Council, was the guest of the Manchester Luncheon Club in mail week. Sir Frederick West presided and among those immediately supporting him were Sir Christopher Needham, Sir Ernest Simon, and Professor A. H. Burgess.

Lord Snell, says the "Manchester Guardian," spoke of the need for a sense of individual responsibility for the successful working of the democratic system. "We all of us give thanks," he said, "that our fathers made it possible for us to live in a free democracy, in a land where the rule of the people has always been observed. We do not all feel, however, a sense of individual responsibility for the good of that free land in which we live. The old sovereignty of kings has passed away, but the sovereignty of the people has not yet really begun."

Our fathers believed that a special sanction attached to mass opinion; but was the voice of the people really the voice of God. Suppose it was a voice "doctored" through the radio or a megaphone press. Suppose it was in reality the voice of Lord Beavverbrook or Lord Rothermere. "That need not be the voice of God." (Laughter.)

"Does anybody suppose that because 99 per cent of the German and the Austrian people voted in a particular way that that represented the voice of God, or even the real opinions of the German and Austrian people?"

ABDICATION OF IDEAS.

We had to learn that democracy was not necessarily either automatic or static. There could be retrogression. Ideas as well as kings could abdicate. Our democracy might pass the way of other civilisations if it became a mere mechanical acceptance of certain principles

A dictator with full power could act promptly, while the committee system, which was an essential of democracy, meant caution and hesitation; but while democracy was slower it was surer. It called forth from every man all that he had to give. It was the one form of government under which a man could not loaf without personal dishonour to the civilisation in which he lived. Democracy must stand or fall by the quantity and quality of the forces which directed its life, and from that point of view our democracy might now be in danger.

The sovereign people did not seem to be aware where we were drifting. There were silent encroachments going on all the time. The power or Parliament got less and the power of the Minister and his department became greater. Young people coming from their schools and colleges were stupefied by the kind of patriotic "guff" which led them to believe that things must always go on as they are going. They thought of public life as a succession of jolly political fights; but there was almost no impulse towards individual service.

PREPARATION FOR DEMOCRACY

What was the remedy. We must prepare for democracy. We must try to make our young people aware of their responsibility by educating them in that sense. There were dangers about that. There was the danger of an artificial unity, of a tamed and disciplined assent to whatever the executive might put forward. But if we did not educate in a particular way there was the danger that people might lapse into vanities and self-indulgence and be liable to be swept away into the kind of servile enthusiasm that had been seen in some other countries.

"We have to choose in the end," Lord Snell continued, "between compulsion on the one hand and disciplined liberty on the other. It may be the compulsion of Communism, the compulsion of Fascism or the compulsion of Nazism, but it will be compulsion all the same unless we have, on the other hand, a growth in that individual responsibility towards the community in which we live.

"Our chosen rule is that of the sovereign people; freedom with responsibility, progress without disorder, caution without reaction. To that great ideal every man of every party and every Church is called on to give the best that he has."

We were all involved in the task, so let us all do our best to produce not human beings fit to be angels in Heaven but men who might walk the streets of cities such as Manchester with honour and dignity and a sense of responsibility.

My Escape From Devil's Island

THE AMAZING STORY OF A FUGITIVE'S ADVENTURE THROUGH SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

ALTHOUGH BELBENOIT, LIVING WITH A TEMPORARY WIFE, FINDS LIFE EXCEPTIONALLY PEACEFUL AMONG PRIMITIVE PEOPLE, HE CANNOT RESIST THE URGE TO STRIKE OUT FOR THE LAND OF THE FREE—REACHES PANAMA CITY TWO YEARS AFTER ESCAPING FROM FRENCH GUIANA—MAKES MONEY BY SELLING BUTTERFLIES—ROBBED BY FRONTIER BANDITS—BECOMES A STOWAWAY AND LIVES FOR A WEEK IN DARKNESS—JOURNEY'S END.

Escaping from Devil's Island, Rene Belbenoit and five other convicts spent seventeen days at sea in an Indian canoe before they reached the British Island of Trinidad. The officials refused to turn them over to the French Consul. One of the escaped convicts bought passage on a German boat sailing for Europe.

After resting twenty days, the remaining fugitives put out to sea in a lifeboat, purchased and equipped for them by British authorities. Landing on the coast of Colombia, where their boat was wrecked, Rene and his companions were robbed of all their clothing by a band of Indians. In a hut they found women's dresses. Attired in feminine garb they were arrested by Spanish soldiers and lodged in the military prison at Barranquilla, awaiting the next French steamer to return them to the dread Devil's Island.

A newspaper editor, for whom he wrote several articles, made arrangements for Rene's escape. Overcoming obstacles and suffering hardships he fought his way to the Panama Canal. In search of a friend he soon found himself back in the jungles. Friendly Indians introduced him to their chief, who ordered him to take a wife—or else.

By RENE BELBENOIT

CONVICT NO. 46635

The white man who takes up his life, suddenly, among primitive people, lives as they do, sits at their tribal ceremonials, hunts in the forest with bow and arrow, shares a home with a tribal daughter, comes to feel very quickly that life, devoid of all luxuries, becomes exceptionally peaceful. Not in fifteen years had my days dawned so pleasantly or ended so satisfactorily.

The Kuna river was full of fish. In the forest there was an abundance of game. The small burnt clearings produced a large variety of vegetable sustenance. Cotton grew sufficient for all cloth requirements. Tobacco hung drying from the rafters.

Days dawned and came to a close in almost unbelievable peace. It was the first time in my life that I had been really free. I feared nothing. I needed nothing. I was, at last, a man engaged in the joy of living. The first week flowed evenly into the second, the second into the third. At the end of the first week I knew my wife's name. It was *Rachi-ti*. in the Kuna language I learned that it meant "The flower-that-sleeps." I learned words by pointing to some object about our home and then listening to her repeat its name until I could master it. By the end of the first month we could talk together quite a little. I added to my vocabulary by sitting for hours with some of the Kuna men who knew Spanish.

Rachi-ti cut the firewood, kept the house neat; washed my few clothes; brought in food from the plantations. I fished and hunted, did the cooking and sewed some new clothes out of cloth she wove. I spent many hours in the forest with my butterfly net, and daily my collection of rare wings grew. One month flowed into another, and Morpho wings mounted up to a fortune of several hundred dollars—if I had a market available in which to sell them. I was invited to the tribal conferences and ceremonials and sat next to the *cacique*. Like them I painted my face, my chest and my arms. I wore, as the only sign of my civilization, a pair of pants, the legs of which I had chopped off short above the worn-out knees. I wore a necklace of wild boar's teeth which *Rachi-ti* made for me. The chief's ruling that I could possess no gold did not evidently apply silver, and many of the tribesmen presented me with silver ornaments, silver wrist hands, rings and hair ornaments. With my flesh deeply sunburned it would have been difficult for a stranger to recognise me as a white man.

Rene Belbenoit in the cotton clothes he made for himself in the jungles of Darien.

Rene Belbenoit pounding out the story of his amazing Adventures while an interpreter translates it from French into English.

But as the months passed I began to get restless again. I had made a calendar. The elections for a new President of the Republic of Panama—which threatened a revolution in the western part of the country and prevented me from proceeding to the Costa Rican border from which I planned to continue to the United States—were drawing near. As soon as things quieted down it would be safe for me to continue my flight to the United States.

Days Of Indecision

For hours I debated whether or not to continue. What more peace would I ever find than I had now in this primitive solitude? What more freedom would I ever have than to live without fear or worry day after day? If I continued I would take on again the trials and tribulations of a life-long struggle with the police—and against the long arm of French injustice. Thus day after day I debated giving up the thought of trying to reach the United States. But on my thirty-eighth birthday I realized that life in a primitive doldrum was not what I wanted. My past life had been ruined. But ahead of me lay, perhaps, thirty-eight more years If I could reach the United States, I felt that I would be safe. It was the land of the free. They would not send me, who had over-paid any debt I owed society, back to Devil's Island. Free of the fear of arrest and deportation I might plead my cause effectively and get back my French citizenship or papers that would permit me to live in peace somewhere else. Then I could start building a life myself—the kind of a life I would like to have. Between my jungle refuge aud the borders of the United States lay thousands of miles of jungle and mountains, and many Central American frontiers. I had no passport of any kind. I would have only the money I

(Continued on Page 54)

At this season of the year when the office stenog says she's burned up—it's a safe bet it's sunburn and not distemper that is causing the fire.

THE BLACK HAT DANCE

A Curious Tibetan Ceremonial

(By V. B. Metta)

The Tibetans have many curious religious ceremonials, one of which is called The Black Hat Dance, though why it is so called it is difficult to understand, since black-hatted lamas do not dance in it all the time that it is performed. This ceremonial is performed three or four times a year in the monastery of Tan-chog-ling about 15 miles from Gyantse, and lasts for three days.

The ceremonial begins with music and chanting by lama musicians in the courtyard of the monastery. And when they are over some lamas, dressed in gorgeous silks and brocades and wearing masks of wood or 'papier mache' preceded by alcolytes who swing censers, carry holy vessels, and play on shrill flutes, solemnly advance into the courtyard, and after making mystic signs and passes, retire. After they are gone an orchestra of flutes and drums comes and sits down on one side of the courtyard. A few minutes later a dozen lama dancers, dressed to represent angry deities, each carrying a skull cap with streamers and a bell, come and dance a frantic dance to the accompaniment of the orchestra.

"Wandering Souls Of Men"

When their dance is over they go away and are followed by about fifteen monks, dressed as ghouls, who dance another frantic dance, with weird shreeks and howls, to the accompaniment of the orchestra. Suddenly the music stops, the shrieking and howling of the ghouls dies down to a whisper, and a few white ghostly forms, representing the Wandering Souls of Men, come on the scene. On seeing them the ghouls, with a shout of delight, attack them. But before they do any harm to them, a lama sorcerer, dressed in ceremonial robes and a black hat, with the sacred dagger thrust into his girdle and holding a cup of holy water in his hand, appears, and forces the ghouls to retire. No sooner, however, he goes away than the ghouls again attack the Wandering Souls of Men.

Dead Saint And Reformer

At that moment there comes to the courtyard a monk, dressed to represent the Tibetan saint and reformer, Padma Sambhava, accompanied by acolytes and priests who are all dressed in magnificent silks and brocades. On seeing him the ghouls leave the Wandering Souls of Men and rush to the corners of the courtyard. Nothing happens for a few minutes; then, all of a sudden everyone, including the ghouls, fall at the feet of the saint, and worship him.

The saint retires. Then a vivid representation of the manner in which ghouls torment the corpses of men is given. For this purpose an image of a dead body is made from barley dough and is carried ceremoniously into the centre of the courtyard by monks. As soon as it is placed on the ground some twenty monks, dressed as ghouls, rush into the courtyard and slash at it with swords and spears. After a little while a procession of priests appears, and their leader draws around the corpse a magic triangle. The ghouls are not able to afflict the body now.

Then there comes from the temple the chief of all ghouls, wearing a stag's head mask and armed with a mighty sword. He tries to wound the dead body with his weapon and is almost on the point of severing the head from the trunk, when an incarnation of Buddha comes there. Buddha is so holy and so potent that all the ghouls, including their chief, go down on their knees before him, beseeching mercy. Buddha gives them holy food and water to eat and drink: and when they have eaten and drunk that food and water they dance a whirlwind dance and rush out of the courtyard.

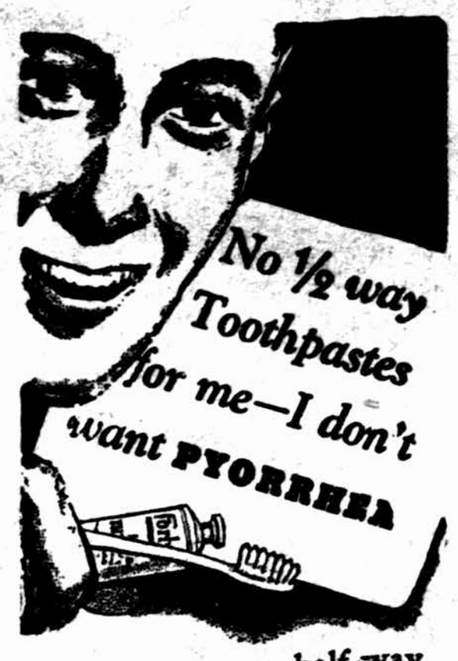
Dance Of The Ghouls

The second day's proceedings also begin with music and chanting: Some monks carry the barley dough corpse into the courtyard again, and the ghouls dance round it. After a while they retire. Then a long procession of demon deities of both sexes, headed by a female demon deity called Tamdon, all of whom wear masks and rich dresses, come to the courtyard. In this procession are also black-hatted lamas. In the ceremony which follows, the barley dough corpse represents "enemy of the country and faith" The demons, the ghouls, and the black-hatted lamas dance in turns round the corpse until the entry of the bull-headed King of Religion, with his bodyguard of terrible-looking demons. The King of Religion stabs the corpse with his magic dagger in each of his limbs and heart.

Then, taking out his sword he severs the head, after doing that he cuts open the trunk and extracts the inner organs and gives them to his followers, who fling them into a silver basin which they then offer to him. The King eats a morsel and throws the reminder to them, and they in their turn hurl them among the spectators. Those who get any of the pieces treasure them as amulets against disease and misfortunes. After that the King pours oil, wine, extract of aconite and some animal blood into a pot, which is then put over a fire to boil. And when the mixture has boiled a paper figure of a man is dipped into it and is soon consumed by the flames. The King now announces solemnly that the last traces of the enemy have been dispersed.

The King, the lamas, and the spectators then go out in a procession, carry with them a barley dough image of a man, with three heads, which is thrown at the cross-roads and fragments of which are collected as charms by the spectators. Guns are fired, trumpets blown, people shout, and the lamas return to the monastery.

On the third day the black-hatted lamas again go in a procession to the courtyard of the monastery. Other characters, who have already appeared on the previous two days join the procession. The ceremonial is now over and everyone disperses.



Don't expect a half-way toothpaste—one that merely cleans the teeth—to keep your gums healthy. It just can't do it. Yet, gums must be protected or you run the risk of Pyorrhea—that dreaded disease of the gums which strikes 4 people out of 5 over 40

FORHAN'S Toothpaste gives you *double* protection. It does BOTH jobs, cleans teeth and at the same time safeguards your gums. Forhan's is the only toothpaste that contains Dr. Forhan's famous Astringent widely used by the dental profession for combating gum disorders. You need Forhan's *double* protection. Buy a tube today!

Forhan's

Write for Free Sample to:
Muller Maclean & Co., Inc.
38T. Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Odd Spots

A Town so cold that ice is used for window panes, a valley where the wind has not stopped blowing for centuries a village with only one inhabitant—these are examples of the 'odd spots' of the world described in this fascinating series which we begin to-day.

ROCKALL

There is no stranger island in the world that Rockall. With a circumference of about 250 feet, it rises sheer out of the North Atlantic about 280 miles due west of the coast of Rossshire. There, in the greatest loneliness, in a spot where no lands would ever be expected, this pinnacle rears its head.

Rockall, which is sometimes thought to be a relic of the lost continent of Atlantis, has another peculiarity. It is so shaped that at a distance it resembles a ship under full sail, and it has often led mariners astray. During the Napoleonic Wars, a British frigate cleared for action and 'gave chase,' the crew being very disgusted when they discovered their error. On another occasion, each of the masters of a convoy of three ships thought a fourth had joined them.

This 'odd spot' has been the scene of many shipwrecks and was once the subject of a literary hoax. In 1892 there appeared in print a lengthy description of a landing on Rockall with numerous details of the bird life found there—the whole thing being bogus from beginning to end.

In The Land Of The Midnight Sun

(By ROLF GRAUERS).

The age-old wish to turn night into day comes true in Sweden and in order to have this wish fulfilled people have for century upon century celebrated the glory of their Midnight Sun. The Midsummer festival, on the 23 of June, the day of the summer solstice, has its roots in heathen sun-worship, in ancient days, on Midsummer Eve, the Vikings and long before them their predecessors sang hymns and made petitions to their Sun-God for warmth and light to make fertile the fields.

As a survival from these days, maintained practically all over the country, we still have the custom of dancing round the maypole (sw. "majstang" derived from "maja". decorate with leaves). In the parts of the country where the peasants still cling to their parish customes this event is a strikingly spectacular scene. Of no less charm and interest are the folk-dances and song games and the pleasingly tuneful old melodies which accompany them. Old as well as young participate and the spirit is as high and the steps as light among the gray haired dancers as among the twenty-year-old blondes.

These old games are not only a valuable inheritance of folklore. which ties present and past generations together, but very often they contain the story of our own life: the tremendous happiness when one falls in love or when friendships are made; the sadness of parting; and sometimes the bitterness of disappointment. The old games at the merry festival of Midsummer Eve have often an undercurrent of gravity. It is the human heart—during different ages, yet always the same—which in these games expresses life—the strange, often enigmatic life which is full of happiness and sorrow, of melancholy and longing, of memory and hope.

A Legendary Valley

I don't know where I shall advise you to go? Perhaps, my choice would be Varmland, where lies that "Land of Gosta Berling" along Fryksdalen, the wide valley that has given rise to so many legends and traditions. Perhaps you would get more out of a visit to Dalecarlia, where traditions and old customs refuse to be ousted by the new and the all-too-common.

Let us stay at a smaller place in the heart of Dalecarilia—not at one of the famour centres, that, unfortunately, have become a trifle tourist wise at an occasion like this. Throughout the day the young women of the community decorate the church and the houses with green boughs, twining wild flowers into garlands. In the early evening come the musicians, peasant fiddlers without professional instruction, and around the maypole gather women and girls in wide red skirts, red bodices flowered aprons. They wear small white caps that set off their blonde loveliness. And their partners. Men and boys in yellow buckskin breeches, blue waistcoats and white blouses.

On a large field, over which the setting sun sends its last rays, the wide ring of the dancers moving—sometimes slowly and sometimes in fast measures to melodious folk-songs. The smiling landscape of sparkling watercourses, verdant meadows and pineclad slopes makes the frame for this picture. It is one of the most beautiful national symbols of Swedish life which here is etched into one's memory.

British Official Kneels Before Indian Sadhu

Mystery Of Sadh-Bello, The Little Island On Indus

(By C. L. MARIWALLA, B. A.)

Early morning, standing on the elevated hillock near the Landsdowne Bridge at Sukkur, the visitor gets to view a scene that speaks for itself. "The sun slowly tops Fort Victoria on the Indus, the new and all but unknown name for Bakar, and washes with crimson the opposite part of the brown stream. The fairy depths sparkle with blue, light mists cling to the wooded low-lands, giving a charm of indistinctness to the distant prospect, and the foreground is tawny as the Arabian desert. The smile of day, lights up the little archipelago of islands and homes crowned with Forts and ruins and lends a glory not their own to the mausoleum of Adam Shah Kalhora and to the various Id-gahs which crown the heights. The general contrast between the features that stand out in the horizontal beams, and those about which the purple shades of dawn still linger, is as striking as any modern lover of landscape can desire." So wrote Burton in 1876, and after a passage of over 60 years, the scene remains unchanged.

Grand Old Man

Among the little islands forming the Archipelago above referred to, there is one which has a history and importance of its own. The island goes by the name of Sadh-Bello or pure forest. It is a place of pilgrimage for the Hindus of Sind. It is an evening resort for the people of Sukkur, a sight for the visitor and the best place for the man with a religious bent of mind. Every evening, each visitor to the shrine gets his "Prasad", comprising of a quarter loaf of bread and vegetable chutney to enjoy himself, sitting on a bench, unhindered by the rough and the ruffle of the fast flowing Indus. The place is presided over at present by Bawa Harnamdas Varkhandi deriving his claim for Gadi from the well-known Bawa Varkhandi of Sadh-Bello. The presiding genius is a grand old man, looking more a Sikh, with a fine flowing beard, mostly clothed in orange attire. He really pervades the whole atmosphere to such an extent that there is comparative silence on the island inspite of the great multitude of visitors. Every Sunday, a full meal is served and rich and poor alike become eager and anxious to partake in the 'Prasad' offered. A regular fair on the first Sunday of the Lunar month, is also held, when all business remains closed at Sukkur. Bawa Varkhandi is one of the few in India who fed people daily at the last Kumbh Mela at Hardwar. That quite explains and estimates the wealth of Bawa Sahib and the consequent faith that accumulates this wealth

Bow To The Bawa

At this juncture it is proper to make our way to the shrine where most Hindus of Sind come to perform their religious ceremonies like marriage, sacred thread, etc. etc. A drive along the Bunder or the River bank, brings to view an island quite spacious for a shrine. The general appearance shows a marble front and another rising structure in the midst of thick growth of trees. The frontage of the island is well protected, it is built of solid stone throughout. A ferry boat takes passengers to the island on a full return fare of only two pice per head. The boat is a typical Indus Boat oared by a single individual in the slack season and by two in the flood season.

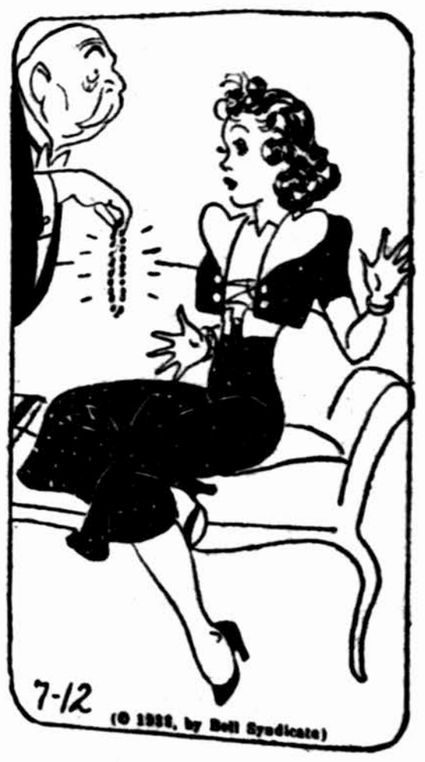
A nearer view finds that what seemed very thick growth, is in front, of the marble front, a good garden and the marble front itself only an entrance to further structure. There are landing place or ghats. "The Ghats are step flights of cut stone; and chains and rings in the wall enable the boatmen to work up during the flood." Hardly five minutes pass before one finds himself on the island. On entering the marble front, one immediately finds to his left a temple of white marble, well worked at. Inside, there is a big hall and a room at the back. In the hall there are Asanas for two Gods and a third is in the room. There is enough space in the hall for holding Katha or imparting the Truth of the Scriptures.

To the right, are huge trees and under the bigger of the big two is a wooden and marble structure with a canopy overhead. The canopy is artistic in structure as is the temple. The faithful bow to the Bawa Varkhandi sitting under the canopy who blesses them and asks his immediate disciple to give them the sacred Tilak Mark on their forehead. Thereafter, the faithful proceed to the man under the other tree who gives them the 'Prasad.' On the right, on proceeding further, a pretty big building accommodating the inmates of the Ashram, comes to view, quite closed by the trees surrounding it. Further east is a garden. The atmosphere here is surcharged with fragrance and the walk seems so pleasant. Here one finds the pea-cock and the pea-hen making merry, and only then does he realize that it was this pea-cock that greeted him on his entry. This garden portion of the island was originally a separate island known to the past as Din Bello, but now does not seem different or separate from Sadh Bello. On the Western side is another temple. This too is marble made and forms the abode of another God. After having seen the buildings of Sadh Bello one likes to sit on the benches facing Rohri and the Lansdowne Bridge, enjoying the rest of the evening.

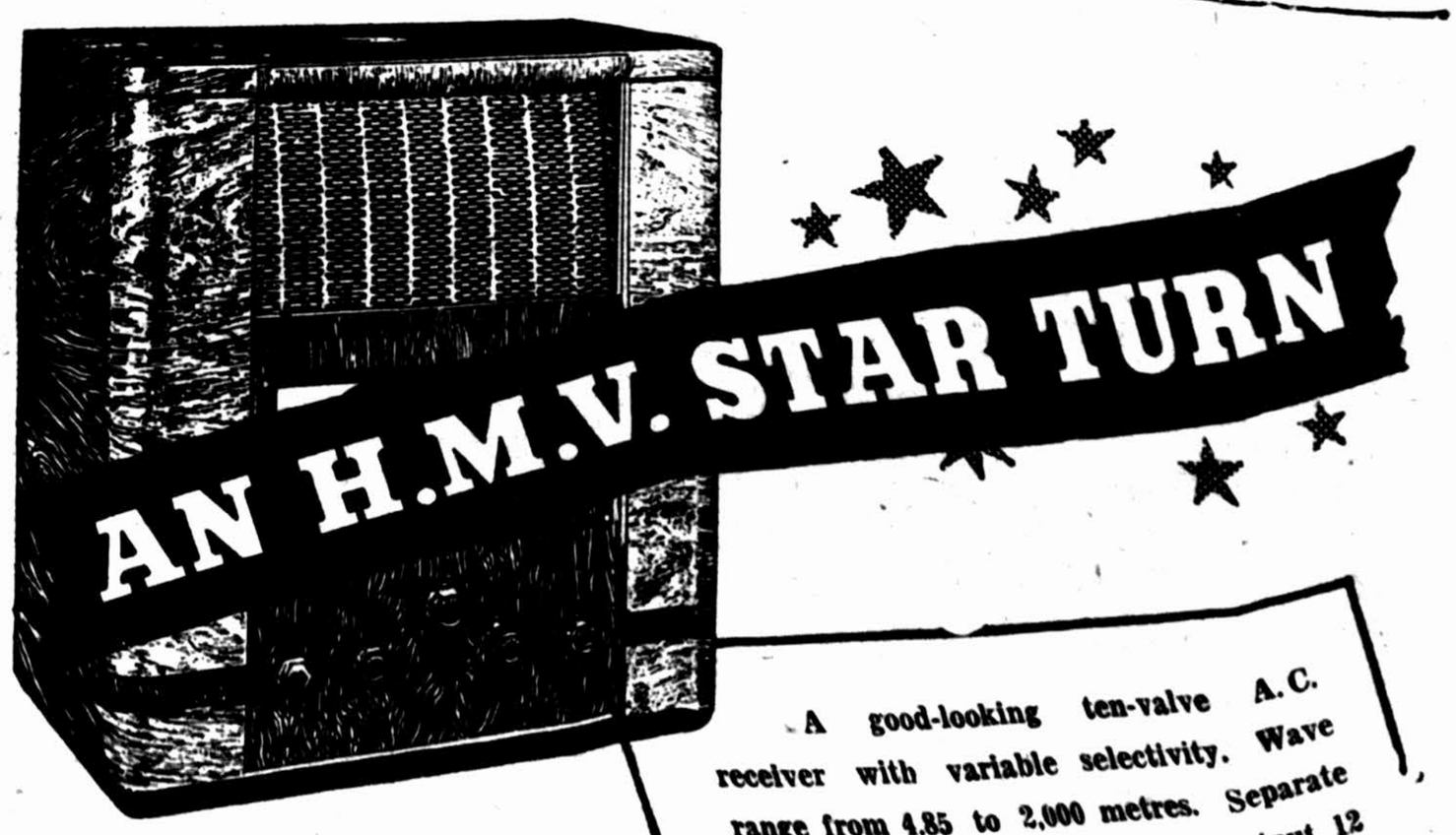
History And Legend

While enjoying the evening at Sadh Bello, it seems natural for the visitor to ask the question if it did not tickle the pride of a State Official to shift his office to this island—the ideal of spots In answer to this interrogation history and legend unroll themselves. Burton writes in his "Sind-Re-visit-

(Continued On Page 53)



The only kind of family tree a lot of people appreciate is one that is bountifully trimmed with heirlooms.



A good-looking ten-valve A.C. receiver with variable selectivity. Wave range from 4.85 to 2,000 metres. Separate bass and treble tone controls. Output 12 watts. A very fine radio instrument.

MODEL 650 for Rs. 500/- (at Ports).

Another star turn in the radiogram version of the MODEL 650 circuit above. MODEL 660 Automatic eight record changing radiogram.

Price Rs. 1,295/- (at Ports).

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

Although these models are intended for A.C. mains, they can easily be used on D.C. current by purchasing a Rotary Convertor. A special low price is given if this is bought with the set.

Send for the colour leaflet describing these models.

THE GRAMOPHONE CO., LTD., Head Office: DUM DUM.

Branches: BOMBAY, DELHI & BANGALORE.

Man Franco Chose Dictator Tells The Truth About Spain

By PORTELA VALLADARES in "Carte," Paris Monthly, Directed by Romain Rolland, Norman Angell and Paul Langevin.
(Specially Reproduced by "Observateur.")

I am neither a communist nor a socialist. I do not belong to the Spanish Popular Front. President of the Council and Minister of the Interior during the last Spanish elections my friends and I have fought the Popular Front under the party ticket of the Democratic Liberal Centre. As in the case of the Right, we have been vanquished. We have loyally accepted our defeat. The Right has preferred conspiracy to attack the power by telling loose over Spain the present terrible chaos. The parties of the Right have said that the elections were fraudulent.

PROOFS OF LEGALITY.

The rout of the government is already a proof of the impartiality of the elections. And I am proud to say that not a single disorder has been recorded nor a single anomaly took place on the day of the elections. The elected members of the Right have implicitly accepted it inasmuch as they did not attack the validity or legality of these elections on the day of the review of the procedure in the Chamber. More than that, they had taken their seats and spoke in the Parliament during the five months preceding the military pronunciamento. If the Parliament had been illegitimate then they would be also accomplices and collaborators in this illegality.

More still, on 17 February 1936 the day after the elections, Senor Gil Robles, Leader of the Right, who actually led the party of Franco, made me come at 4 o'clock in the morning to the Ministry of the Interior in order to expressly say to me that since the Popular Front had triumphed, the only way of averting ruin of the country was the proclamation of my personal dictatorship: he offered me the aid of the Right parties without reservations or conditions. The same day at 7 in the evening General Franco came to pay me a visit at the office of President of the Council and entreated me to declare my dictatorship assuring me the support of the army. On 18 or 19 they again insisted on my pursuing this plan. As a democrat and one with the sense of loyalty, I refused to entertain it and on the 19th I submitted my resignation and handed over my office to Senor Azana. I have declared this historic fact several times, it has not been contradicted. More there is evidence to prove these facts. Then the recognition of the absolute legality of the Parliament of the Republic.

SPAIN'S HISTORY.

An attempt has been made to justify the pronunciamento.' Of 19th July as a heroic resistance to the Communism. However, at the time there were no Communists nor even Socialists in the government and the power was exclusively in the hands of the republicans. The Communists had only 15 seats in the Chamber out of 450 that made up the Spanish Parliament.

Our country has been engaged, since 1812, the date of the first constitution, in a constant civil war between reaction and progress, between the old and new political formulae. We have had in the XIX century, 14 constitutions and 3 civil wars (7 years, 4 years and 3 years). The modern ideas of liberty, the respect for conscience and thought, the individual guarantees of civic rights have been broken against the absolutist fanatical and inquisitorial tradition of our old monarchy. Our great history crammed full of the passage of power and splendours, has been used to reduce the majority and crush democratic progress. In 1923, without any reason whatever, the King made Primo de Rivera the military dictator. He was supported by 3 great forces:—the aristocracy that kept fallow one-third of the national soil for hunting and riding the clergy who pressed the Spanish religious sentiment into political intolerance; and above all the army which through its professional deformation with its 'pronunciamento' had the habit of deciding the life of the country. These three elements tried to increase their powers and their privileges.

It was fated that the great European dictatorships come to the aid of the Spanish dictatorship.

The Iberian peninsula, on account of its strategic position, was a place of primary importance. On the other hand the co-operation of these two nations was indispensable to the Spanish fascists who knew that they could not be able to win by their own strength: they must, therefore, throw themselves into the arms of the others.

CONSPIRACY OF FASCISTS.

In 1923, one of the first acts of the Spanish dictatorship was to give secret cognisance to the journey to Rome of the King and General Primo de Rivera. The co-operation of our monarchists and our militarists with M. Mussolini was then established. And it has now been publicly avowed.

The 'pronunciamenta' of 19th July was prepared and executed in concert with Germany and Italy. Immediately, the Italian planes started for Spain and one of those crashed at Oran. This is a fact both undeniable and recorded by the French colonial authorities. After disembarkation of men and war material—a veritable regular army—they have not stopped. Mussolini has trumpeted the victories of Franco as exclusively Italian victories. The pretexts of the civil war—the legality of Parliament Communism—have been effaced and one is faced with a war of foreign invasion and of colonisation of Spain by Germany and Italy.

Here is the problem presented; here is the historic truth. Those who place the causes of the Spanish civil war on the ideological plane are wrong.

For us Spaniards this is a war for liberty, for Independence, for the national integrity, against the invader, the foreign colonisers.

And it is because of this that I have declared myself as united with the Front Popular although I am outside the Front Popular for saving the Spanish independence. For the French and the English the war must not be considered as a battle of internal politics but as a decisive international problem, as the greatest external problem. Spain is the gate of the Western Mediterranean. The victory of Italy and Germany in Spain presupposes the closing of the straights of Gibralter: the cutting off of communications with North Africa and those of the Near and Far East rendered very difficult: the route to raw materials, indispensable to these nations barred. The future that we fear and which each day of ambitious aggression renders inevitable will be one beforehand for Europe in Spain if fascism were defeated.

ROLE OF REPUBLIC

I wish to say a few words by way of conclusion. The Spanish revolution with the excesses of the first days, incidental to every revolution has been for some months on the way to consolidation. Government maintains order over all organisms of the Constitution and they alone function normally. I can say without fear in looking at Europe, that few countries show an internal situation exposed to less dangers, commotions and disorder than the Republican Spain. One must look ahead and anticipate what is coming. The Spanish republic at war with Franco with his Moroccans with the help of Italy and Germany found itself a state without wheels, deprived of most of its functions, without an army, without a police and it has been able to set up this administrative machinery of a modern state. And now the power is wielded with a sense of legality, of liberty of humanity of generosity which is the best evidence of its vitality and strength.

The transport industries, the most vital elements of the national defence have not been militarized the state of martial law has not yet been proclaimed although we are engaged in a most formidable war, because the Republic holds it desirable to respect even to excess the guarantees of civil life. I defy you to find an example that can match the Spanish Republic.

And all this accomplished in the midst of war with an austere dignity in the means and language which is the very opposite of what is going on in rebel Spain. What is it heading for? Where will it be to-morrow? Nobody knows. During the last 19 months they had told us what state organization they are going to adopt.

WE WILL DIE.

All we know is that they have let loose foolishly, blindly, through lust of power, this dreadful war and which with their excesses and their violences justifies the popular excesses of the first days which an enfeebled government was incapable of checking. And at the front, they have waged a totalitarian war with the palaeolithic savagery and at home they have organised or permitted the most horrible manoeuvres. It was black Spain that reappeared, a little more black than usual: there is persecution, there is slaughter of the non-conformists in the religious and political ideas on mere suspicion.

But we know that the cause of our independence must triumph through great suffering, through enormous sacrifices and we are prepared to offer our lives and the lives of our own rather than submit to foreign invasion and conquest.

BERLIN'S RECREATION GROUNDS

Nearly one quarter of Berlin is recreation ground. Those who are unable to go outside into the country because of their work have ample opportunity for enjoying recreation and open air. About 46,521. acres within the area of Greater Berlin are accounted for by "green space" of one kind or another. Of these, 40,874 acres are occupied by forests and woods, the remainder by parks, sports grounds and the like.

MAGICIANS HOLD CONGRESS

The "Magical Circle" holds an international Congress every year, attended by conjurors from all parts, and every year it is held in a different country. This year it will be in Frankfort on Main and already 800 conjurors from 17 different countries have applied. After the meeting, festivities commence with the star conjurors displaying their skill.

"Why the toothbrush in your coat pocket?"

"It's my class pin. I go to Colgate!"

"She isn't pretty, but she knows a lot."

"Does she know she isn't pretty".

"Even a policeman can't arrest the flight of time."

"I don't know. Only this morning I saw a policeman enter a side door and stop a few minutes."

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or New—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, BOMBAY, 4. P. S.: Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

AMRUTANJAN *(Regd.)*
CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS
Sold everywhere
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
Bombay & Madras.

Tabloid Wisdom From 186 Languages

PROVERBS, ANCIENT AND MODERN, ADD NOT ONLY TO GAIETY OF NATIONS BUT ALSO THEIR EDIFICATION.

A minor pleasure of one's maturer years is proving for oneself the wisdom of ancient saws after having, in youth, doubted and even denied their applicability to modern instances. Dr. Selwyn Champion's Racial Proverbs (Routledge, 35s.) will not only increase that pleasure but also buttress one's growing conviction that in the potted wisdom of the world's proverb literature there is shrewdness, common sense, good sense, and at times a penetrating profoundity; humour and wit; beneficent satire and expedient salvation, writes Mr. Eric Partridge in "John O'London's Weekly."

Dr. Champion's definition is this: "A proverb is a racial aphorism which has been, or still is, in common use, conveying advice or counsel, invariably camouflaged figuratively, disguised in metaphor or allegory"; occasionally the metaphor is little, if anything, more than an epigrammatic point.

GREEKS HAD A WORD FOR IT.

In his interesting introduction, the editor gives many of the various words for a proverb. (Proverb itself comes from the Latin). In Arabic the corresponding term signifies a parable or a similitude; in Chinese, a common saying; in Greek, a wayside saying—compare the English by-word; in Japanese, words that work; in Sanskrit, an excellent saying; in Turkish, an ancestral saying. And he ushers-in this remarkable collection of the world's proverbs, admirably arranged and most legibly printed, with a number of proverbs and sayings concerning proverbs. Here are a few: "A proverb says what man thinks" (Swedish); "Old sayings contain no lies" (Basque); "All the good sense of the world runs into proverbs" (English): "As the people, so the proverb" (Scottish); "As a country, so the morals: as the morals so the proverbs" (German); "When a fool is told a proverb, the meaning has to be explained to him" (Oji).

Such proverbs are comparatively modern, but many proverbs are ancient: "the sayings in "The Book of the Dead" were in general use in Egypt as far back as 3700 B.C. . . . . Aristotle, one of the first known collectors of proverbs, more than 2,000 years ago spoke of them as 'fragments of an elder wisdom.'" Many British proverbs are over a thousand years old. A small matter. Still smaller, from the viewpoint of date, is the collection of English-speaking Americans' proverbs, but from the viewpoint of force, these American proverbs are notable: witness "Life is just one damned thing after another," which a wit has amplified with "And love, two damned things after each other." (No; Dr. Champion does not record the amplification!)

OVER A MILLION IN FINNISH!

Even more striking than the antiquity of proverbs is their number. There are, for instance, at least 225,000 German proverbs, and over 1,000,000 Finnish; more than 60,000 Russian and 30,000 Swedish.

From the mass of material the editor has selected 26,000 of the best—the most significant—proverbs, drawn from 186 languages and dialects. And he has done it extraordinarily well.

The vast numbers he had to choose from do not comport a proportional variety. "Proverbial wisdom," he remarks, "is exactly the same all the world over, differing only in rendering. "Men are all made of the same paste' (Dachian). Love, hunger and fear are the basic factors that rule mankind, primitive or cultured; factors uninfluenced by environment or civilization." One instance will suffice: "One day a guest, two days a guest, the third a nuisance" (Urdu); "Guests and fish stink on the third day" (Montenegrin); "Fresh fish and new-come guests smell in three days" (English); "After three days, a woman, a guest and the rain become very tiresome" (Latin); and there are others! Such parallelisms and similarities are in some instances due to conquest and intermarriage; most to the psychological channels and furrows of human thought.

"TRANSLATORS, TRAITORS"

Dr. Champion's selected proverbs are given in English: he could not, logically, add originals—for thousands of originals have been lost. Such translations as I have tested are both faithful and idiomatic, but nobody is more keenly aware than the editor of the fact posited in the Italian proverb: "Translators, traitors." That particular proverb illustrates the potential value of a juxtaposed original, the Italian being 'traddutori' 'traditori'; clearly, the origin of this proverb is visual similitude. And the editor might perhaps have quoted it in full: "Translators: traitors to the author that falls into their hands" ("traddutori, traditori well' autore che cade sotto le loro ugne"). It is not idle to note that the Italian words, traddutori traditori, come from Latin words of which the "from one to another."

But the truth of the proverb is in the tasting. The trouble is, there's so much to taste! Nevertheless, here is a bill of fare, made after an agony of omission and an anguish of selection from this fascinating collection of well-tried wisdom. Before passing to a few subject-symphonies, let us hearken to a racial opus—the Bantu, culled from the original aphorisms of various tribes. "Where you have once set your cooking-pot, throw no stones," with which compare the English "Don't foul your own nest"; "Work is good, provided you do not forget to live"; "There are forty kinds of lunacy but only one kind of common sense"; "A debt is not a corpse"; "The earth is a beehive; we all enter by the same door but live in different cells"; "Every beast roars in its own den"; "A man who creates trouble seldom eats it himself"; "To-day is to-day!" Against the last, offset the English "To-morrow is a new day," which has in the United States become "To-morrow is also a day." There are, as might be expected, many salutary admonitions, many urgent warnings against the folly, the danger, the spinelessness of habitual procrastination. "He who has no will leaves no will; but he who leaves no will, leaves a peck of trouble." As the Cockney said "Experience does it"; for however hard, it is usually the only effectual teacher.

LOVE THROUGH INDIAN EYES

From the bewildering number of possibles, the following subjects have been chosen: love, wives, marriage, children, luck and destiny, character, and, for a happy ending, happiness

"Eyes meet eyes, and love slips out between" (Hindustani) would, to an Occidental, refer rather to fugitive ocular contacts than to permanent relations. "Love can't be hid by hiding." "Love is as dust" (that is, it must show itself). "Love, musk, and a cough cannot be suppressed or concealed": all these come from India, as also do "If there be love, impossibilities will become possible" (the Latin 'amor omnia vincit') and "Love alone will abide."

MARRIAGE SAWS

Italy provides the following—and others: "If the wife sins, the husband is not innocent," the sin being infidelity; nevertheless, "Water, smoke, and a bad wife drive men out of the house," which reminds us of the modern English "Cigar-ash keeps, the moth out and the 'old man' in." "Choose a wife and oxen from your own country" is, in another part of Italy, "Get your wife and your nag from a neighbour." "He who has had a wife deserves a crown of patience, but he who has had two deserves a strait-waistcoat" is varied in the form, "The first wife is matrimony, the second company, the third heresy" All these, however, must yield in point to "In buying horses and in taking a wife, shut your eyes tight and commend yourself to God."

Lest this should be considered as mere Italian cynicism, I hasten to quote the English "Honest men marry: wise men not at all" and "He that marries a widow with three daughters marries four thieves." English, too, is the sensuous "Marry a down pillow and you have a feather bed." And so is the profoundest of all the marriage proverbs: "More belongs to marriage than four bare legs in a bed."

HEAD-ACHES AND HEART-ACHES

"Fools and children speak the truth" is a Spanish saying with parallels in other countries. "Every child brings its own luck," say the Germans. The Scottish declare that "When children are young they make their parents' ache: when they are old they make their hearts ache." which in Wiltshire assumes the form, "Children be first a yearm-ache (arm-ache) and a'terwards a heart-ache": but the Welsh express a universal truth in "A child in the house is a hundred enjoyments." beside which one may set the old marriage-toast. "May all your troubles be little ones."

Perhaps it's a matter of luck. Although "Luck and glass soon break." yet "Luck is luck's mother" (compare "Wealth begets wealth"): and if it is sometimes true that "Good luck makes one happy, bad luck great." it is perhaps always true that "There is no one luckier than he who thinks himself so." Those are German proverbs: this is Bulgarian, "New day—new fate." But, as the Greeks observe, "Character is destiny."

"THE SWEETS OF HAPPINESS"

Certainly it is character which implements that proverb-to-be, "Happiness comes from within." "When the bitters of adversity are exhausted, then come the sweets of happiness" (Chinese) is inspiriting, and it was an embittered and foolish man who said: "There are two classes of men: those who have the means to enjoy themselves but are not happy; and those who seek happiness and find it not" (Arabic), for only a fool consciously seeks happiness. The wise man takes happiness wherever he meets with it, or it meets with him: and there are many, many kinds to take.

ONLY 50 REFUGEE DOCTORS

The appointment of a committee of the medical profession to assist the Home Secretary in selecting a limited number of Austrian doctors to be allowed to practise in the United Kingdom was announced during a discussion on the problem of refugee doctors at the British Medical Association's conference at Plymouth last month.

The "limited number," it was stated, would be not more than fifty—about one-tenth of the figure Sir Samuel Hoare had in mind when he met a medical deputation a fortnight ago.

An optimist is any one who is convinced that a friend-in-need is always standing nearby with his hand in his change pocket.

DELAY is DANGEROUS
End it with NOVUM

After years of research Dr. Lessuor of Paris, has discovered an infallible remedy for menstrul delays. Makes your course run smooth. Keeps your period regular. An ideal remedy for natural birth-control. IF NOVUM is taken 4 days before "Time" or within 8 days after, family limitation is assured. Absolutely harmless. Recommended by Doctors and Nurses all round the world. Informative literature and open formula on request.
Price per bottle of 21 Capsules. Rs. 12-8-0.
SUPER CONCENTRATED NOVUM for immediate results in very obstinate cases of menstrual delays, often acts in a few minutes. Price per bottle of 90 Pills. Rs. 31. (Postage and Packing Free.)

WARNING SHOULD NOT BE USED IN PREGNANCY OTHERWISE ABORTION WILL OCCUR

AT ALL CHEMISTS OR DIRECT FROM
HERING & KETT
READY HOUSE, OPP. LLOYDS BANK, HORNBY RD FORT, BOMBAY.

NOVUM ENDS DELAYS ★ WITHIN 48 TO 72 HOURS ★

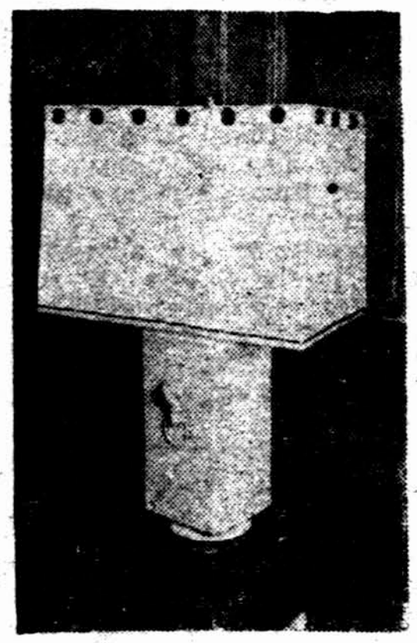
Pleasant Homes

A Wedding Is Something To Splurge On

IDEAS FOR GRACIOUS GIFTS THAT ARE AS MUCH FUN TO GIVE AS TO GET

(By A Special Correspondent.)

Some girls in the sophisticated years thought it was pretty smart to skip down to the church and get married without benefit of bouquet or bridal party. But they are always a little wistful about it later, thinking of all the pleasant bustle and flutter they missed. Because a wedding is a girl's big moment, any way she looks at it, what with the chance to wear the most becoming custume it would be possible to imagine and to be the leading lady in the most graceful pageant of the ages.



What a thoughtful gift this lamp would be—with a handmade shade designed exactly to fit the base as well as the bride's new living room.

Not to mention the presents. We don't mean to be mercenary, but there have been altogether too many slighting remarks made about presents these past few years. Everybody likes them—those who give them as well as those who receive them. Besides in this crusty age, we can stand a few gestures of unselfishness. Not to mention the fact that we all benefit by the extra stimulation to business that comes with buying all these extra presents.

So we expect you to hop right out and splurge a bit for each bride in your circle of friends and relations. Here are some of the nice ideas we've picked up in our goings and comings:

Big Enough

FOR HER LINEN CLOSET.—The loveliest of linens, the kind she's not likely to have anyway. Fine sheets with enormous monograms appliqued on in the colour of her bedroom walls. Or bordered and initialled in fine count plaid gingham appliqued interestingly. Linen hand towels, white and monogrammed and big enough to be worth the trouble, are pleasant thoughts. Huge white bath towels and linen damask napkins of silken texture with monograms in white are last words in household grandeur.

A QUILT—but not just any quilt. We're enchanted with the idea of chintz quilts, now that chintz is fast colour and sun fast and all that But if you have your doubts about that fabric, use another all over flowered cotton scalloped all around and quilted beautifully. Because quilting in itself is so smart that it shouldn't have to be reserved exclusively for pieced and patched work. Any material can be made up into a quilt fit for a bride.

THE PRACTICALITIES—are quite romantic these days. Take the double waffle griddle for instance that makes two at once. And an electric coffee grinder, partly for the purpose of having freshly ground coffee and partly for the fragrance of coffee being ground—is anything more delicious? A glass double boiler is a joy to the inexperienced cook.

After dinner coffee cups of thinnest china, and a silver or pewter coffee pot of interesting design would please any bride with ideas for being a gracious hostess.

Perennial Pleasure

CHINA—something really special. And we use China as a generic term, for we're going to talk about earthenware and pottery as well as about porcelain. A set of desert plates would go with anything else a bride might have and give her perennial pleasure. Or six shell shaped plates in white or pale pink. Bread and butter plates in one of the new pottery designs would do gayly if her table will be set in brilliant peasants potteries. A mayonnaise bowl with a ladle to go with it..... a great big handsome saled bowl .....a set of the thinnest after dinner coffee cups in town.....tea cups with a design inside as well as out.....covered coup bowls..... a beautiful cake plate.

Lamps Are Bigger

LAMPS.—Fine porcelain bases are still the most discriminating. And with stretched silk shades to match—a custom thought is to make the shade yourself in just the right colour and with just the right trimming.....you can make a fine shade at far less cost than you can buy it. Or give a pair of porcelain vases or urns wired for indirect lighting.

Frivolous If You Please

FURNITURE.—Here's your chance to give her something she doesn't really need but will enjoy to the end of her days. A pair of tiny upholstered chairs to go on each side of the low coffee table. Or a ready interesting coffee table. Or a pair of unusual end tables. A mahogany plant stand or nest of tables. Dumb waiter tables too—those round pedestal tables with several layers graduating upward. And a mahogany tray table. We're never one to give a bride a wash board because we figure she'll get that anyway.

A Happy Notton

SILVER.—Ah, that's where a gift giver really has a chance to shine! A jug to keep water or milk hot at the table is a useful unexpected thought. Or if you want to make a really grandiloquent gesture, give her a silver tea kettle with an alcohol burner, beautiful to see and handy to have. A set of serving pieces, preferably spoons with bowls deep division in the centre so it can be something to get yourself blessed for. An uncovered vegetable dish of silver, preferably one with a division in the center so it can be used for two things, is a happy notion. So is a Silver gravy boat or a well and tree platter. As for trays—nobody ever has enough so you can range from small to large in your selection and know you'll be doing a good deed for ever more. If you really want to cap the climax, though, make your gift a pair of silver candelabra. At the ends of a long table, they make any table look like a banquet.

(Copyright)

AUSTRIA'S OPEN AIR MUSEUM

The first open air museum in Austria is being established at Stillfried an der March, close to the frontier of Czechoslovakia. One of the exhibits will be a reproduction of a hut of the earliest Stone Age, also reconstructed exhibits depicting every period down throughout the Age.

Wife: "Have you in all your life seen a town look like that?"
He: "Well—er—not since I have been married."

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URBAN BANKS

"URBAN BANKS": By L. K. Bhagvat, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank. Price Rs. 2,

Urban banks occupy an important place in the Co-operative Movement and particularly so in this Province. These institutions have made commendable progress on which outside observers are wont to compliment co-operators in Bombay. Like other credit organisations, however, they have their own problems to solve and difficulties to face. They have considerable scope to expand, but have, in the meantime, to adjust themselves to the peculiarly difficult conditions created by the economic depression. Mr. Bhagvat's book on urban banks will, in these circumstances, prove helpful to all entrusted in and connected with these institutions. He has had wide experience and intimate knowledge of the working of co-operative banks and a book coming from his pen cannot but be instructive. The book is thoroughly practical and as such may be studied with profit by every one who desires to get acquainted with the operations of urban banks. It covers wide ground and deals with accounts and records, cheques, drafts and hundies, balance sheets and audit and collection and discounting of bills. At the same time, it clearly indicates the position of urban banks in the co-operative movement. The book may be used as a text for co-operative schools and banks' employees will benefit by a careful perusal of its chapters on the internal management of banks. Mr. Bhagvat has made a valuable contribution to co-operative literature by writing this book. Principal M. L. Tannon has written a foreword for the book.

V.G.K.

"MYSTERY OF THE NO. 40"

The fourth and last part of Mr. R. K. Prabhu's Paper on "The Mystery of the Number 40 in the Light of Lokamanya Tilak's Theory of the Arctic Home," which he read before the Anthropological Society of Bombay last month, and of which the first three parts appeared in our issues of the 24th and 31st July and August 7th, will be published in the issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 21st inst.

WHO IS HERBERT CASSON?

He is the author of over 100 books on modern Business Methods and Principles of Efficiency. He is the most highly paid and successful Business Efficiency Expert in the world and edits the world famous English journal the "Efficiency Magazine" which is read by more than 100,000 business men and women every month, and of which a local edition is now published under the title of

INDIAN EFFICIENCY MAGAZINE

In this journal, Mr. Casson reveals the secrets of his unique knowledge and experience which will bring successful business within grasp of all.

You can buy a copy at 4 annas or become an annual subscriber for Rs. 2-8 only. If you become a Life Member by paying Rs. 25, you will get FREE 7 books worth Rs 3-12 each.

Obtainable from

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.
210 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

World Trade In 1937

REVIEW OF WORLD TRADE, 1937 SER. L.D.N.P., 1938. II. A 5. 95 Pages. Price 2/6d. dol. 60.

The League of Nations Economic Intelligence Service has just published the Review of World Trade for 1937. It contains a general synopsis of trade during 1937 and a comparison of the figures of that year with those of the immediately preceding years and with 1929. In an annex, price and quantum figures published in earlier editions are given back to 1924 Special attention has been paid to the changes which took place in world tendencies during the course of last year.

The volume opens with a summary of the chief results, which is followed by sections on Value and Quantum of World Trade in the years 1929-1937. Trade by Main Groups; of Articles; Trade by Continental Groups; Trade by Countries; Analysis of the Trade of Principal Countries in 1937; Trade in certain Staple Products; Geographical Distribution of Trade There are four annexes giving statistical tables.

The main conclusions to be drawn from the analysis of world trade in 1937 are given as follows:

a. The value of world trade in terms of gold increased by 23 per cent in 1937, or three times as much as in 1936 The prices of goods entering into trade rose, however, by 8 to 9 per cent; the quantum of trade accordingly increased by about 13 per cent (as against about 5 per cent in each of the two preceding years) and was only about 3 per cent below the level of 1929.

b. The quantum of raw materials is estimated to have exceeded the 1929 level by 11 to 12 per cent, but that of foodstuffs and manufactured articles to have been lower than in 1929 by 7 per cent and 14 per cent respectively

c. The barter terms of trade of raw-material countries, after a steady improvement since 1932, reached their most favourable position in the early part of 1937 and deteriorated with the fall in the prices of numerous primary products that occurred in the course of the year.

d. This change in market conditions was due largely to the reduction in the imports of raw materials by the United States on account of her declining industrial activity, but a contributory factor was the reduction in the purchases of Japan after the outbreak of her conflict with China.

e. Armaments in Europe and Japan and capital equipment activities in most countries caused an exceptional demand for iron and steel, met in part by exports from the United States.

f. Trade in manufactured articles expanded particularly on account of the great demand from raw-material countries and from the United Kingdom, whose imports of such articles exceeded, in quantum, the previous record level of 1931.

g. The Industrial countries profiting most from the increase in the demand for manufactured articles in 1937 were the United States, Germany and the minor industrial countries of Europe; the exports of the United Kingdom, though rising, were checked towards the end of the year by her increased domestic demand, and those of France showed but slight progress.

h. The United States trade balance, which was passive in 1936, became largely active in 1937; on the other hand, the import surplus of the United Kingdom rose by a quarter, and the trade balance of almost all raw-material countries became less active (or more passive)

This very brief summary gives only a slight idea of the great variety of data contained in the edition, which will be of considerable interest to business men and and economists.

"THE INDIAN WORLD"

The second number of "The Indian World", the new Bombay monthly edited by Mr. S. G. Warty, M. A., is as good as its first number. It contains articles on "University Reform" by Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, on "Modern Youth and Indiscipline" by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, some "Reminiscences in Journalism" by Sir Stanley Reed, "A Plea for Dominion Status" by Mr. F. E. James, "The Teacher and the New Age" by Mr. S. V. Mukerjea, "How I Built Up My Industry" by Raj Mitra B. D. Amin, "What is Planned Economy" by W. S. Irvine, "Malaria Control in India" by Dr. P. F. Russell, "Indian Navy" by G. L. Mehta, "My Experiences of Europe" by Madame Menaka and "Whither Woman" by Miss Modern.

The article on "Conflict between China and Japan" by Count Carlo Sforza, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy, throws new light on Japanese politics. There are besides sections on World of Literature, Rural India, Jawaharlal's Western Tour, Editorial Notes, and a connected and lucid account of the previous month's events. The pleasing short story at the end is a fitting crown to a delightful issue of this high class journal.

The reason a business woman frequently is in the dog house socially is because of lack of social system she doubles up on social dates.

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1938. BY MR. RAGHUPATI GHATAK, M.A., M.L., CALCUTTA. PRICE RS. 3.

The subject of amendments of our Income-Tax Law is at present agitating the public mind. Some of the amendments, as suggested in Income-Tax Amendment Bill, are rather drastic and have thus given rise to considerable criticism from various sections of the public. This Bill is at present in the Select Committee Stage and is being circulated for opinion among various public bodies, Chamber of Commerce, etc. Thus this book of Mr. Ghatak, which tries to explain in a simple language, the far reaching effects of the present lagislation, is opportune. This book will be read by those interested in this question with great interest if it is properly brought to their notice and thus one feels no hesitation in recommending it to members of the legislature as well as those interested in this question.

ISLAM

ISLAM—A UNIVERSAL RELIGION OF PEACE AND PROGRESS. By Maulavi Abdul Karim, B.A. Published by A. Rasul, 13-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta. Pp. 29. Crown 8 vo.

This is a very well-written essay on Islam, its teachings and its past achievements. It fully brings out the spirit underlying the religion of Islam and gives in a nutshell the broad principles inculcated by it, like the unity of God, brotherhood of mankind, toleration, etc. It should be in the hands of every college student and should also be translated in the various vernaculars so that all, Muslims as well as non-Muslims, may understand and respect this youngest religion of the world.

The author has done well in striking a note of warning to the effect that Islam should not be judged "by the behaviour of many of its present-day followers." But these followers should realise that it is they who are responsible for creating all sorts of misunderstandings about Islam in the minds of non-Muslims and if they really want that the non-Muslims should have a proper grasp of Islam and its founder then they should act upon the noble teachings of Islam in their daily life. Surely a religion which changed the Arabs from a savage idolatrous nation into a God-fearing people has many potentialities in it. But it should be lived if it is to be a virile force once again.

This little brochure is worthy of a careful perusal.

BUREAU OF TRANSLATION AND COMPILATION. Published by the Director, Osmania University, Hyderabad Dn.

This is a complete list of books and compilations translated and prepared by the Bureau ever since it came into being in April 1917. The number of such books is 419 while the number of books under preparation is 111. This achievement is creditable indeed and all those responsible for it deserve to be congratulated for the same. Most of the books can also be read and studied with advantage by the public at large and so we commend the same to them. They ought to give a practical proof of their appreciation of the useful work done by the Bureau by patronising the books published by it. Books can be had by applying direct to the Curator, Translation Bureau, Osmania University, Hyderabad Dn.

MAQALAT-E-HALI. (Part II). Published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, Deccan. Pp. 224. 8 1/2" x 5 1/2" Paper cover Rs. 1-8-0.

This is the second part of the essays, etc., written by the late Khwaja Altaf Husain Hali. In the book under review have been collected 12 speeches delivered on various occasions by the late Kwaja, most of these speeches pertaining to an exposition of the Aligarh movement and to the life and work of the late Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan, the founder of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Others deal with sundry matters, but all of them are true index of the speaker's wide out-look, patriotism, sympathy and other quali-

(Continued on Page 42)

THE STAMP COLLECTORS CORNER

France And Her Colonies

By MURIEL NISSEN.

France at present looms large in philatelic news with a wide variety of unusually interesting and attractive stamps. Of the new adhesives, those we like best are presentations of the impressive towers and palaces for which France is so justly famous. It is not easy to convey on a tiny stamp design an adequate impression of grandeur, but these stamps do accomplish that difficult feat.

An admirable reproduction of the palace of Versailles, presented on the new 1Fr. plus 75c. value makes it quite easy to understand why the last kings of France so loved this royal residence. The view of the palace shown on the

stamp is taken from the town side and pictures the entrance to the great court, which is enclosed by a gilded iron fence. The stamp is printed in blue.

The Palace of Versailles is one of the most magnificent edifices in the world. It is said that Louis XIV spent over one hundred million dollars on the building and its surrounding gardens.

Versailles played a most important part in the French revolution. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette spent most of their time here, with no thought save for the carefree, luxurious life they led. The indifferent attitude toward the sufferings of their subjects enraged the people of Paris, who, in 1789, marched on to Versailles and compelled the king and queen to return to Paris with them. Thus began the imprisonment that was to end at the guillotine for the royal couple.

The palace is most famous in modern times as the place where the Treaty of Versailles was signed. In the Hall of Mirrors, in 1919, the series of agreements was drawn up and signed summing up the conclusions and penalties growing out of the World War.

The tower of Vincennes is another French historic landmark to appear on a current stamp. On an upright adhesive of 10 Fr. denomination appears the imposing tower with its forbidding gate and walls. The celebrated castle of Vincennes was begun by Louis VII in 1164, and has frequently been rebuilt. In the reign of Lous XI it was used as a state prison and subsequently served as a place of incarceration for such distinguished persons as Henry of Navarre, the great Conde, and Mirabeau.

The ancient walls and building of the Port of St. Malo are featured on a 20 Fr. stamp. St. Malo stands on an island of Western France, pictured on the stamp we see the old buildings of the waterfront, dominated by the spire of the cathedral, a building begun in the 12th century, but since rebuilt. Among the ships in the harbour which we see on the stamp, may be some going to the Newfoundland cod fisheries, for it is at this port that the fishing fleet is equipped.

Also announced is a contemplated adhesive to picture a proposed monument in honour of the Army Medical Corps. This stamp will have a value of 55c., and a surtax of 45c., the proceeds of which will be used to erect the monument.

French Colonials

The French colonies in Africa have quite an ambitious stamp programme in preparation. Shifting monetary values have already brought about the release of several stamps in new denominations as well as numerous changes in color.

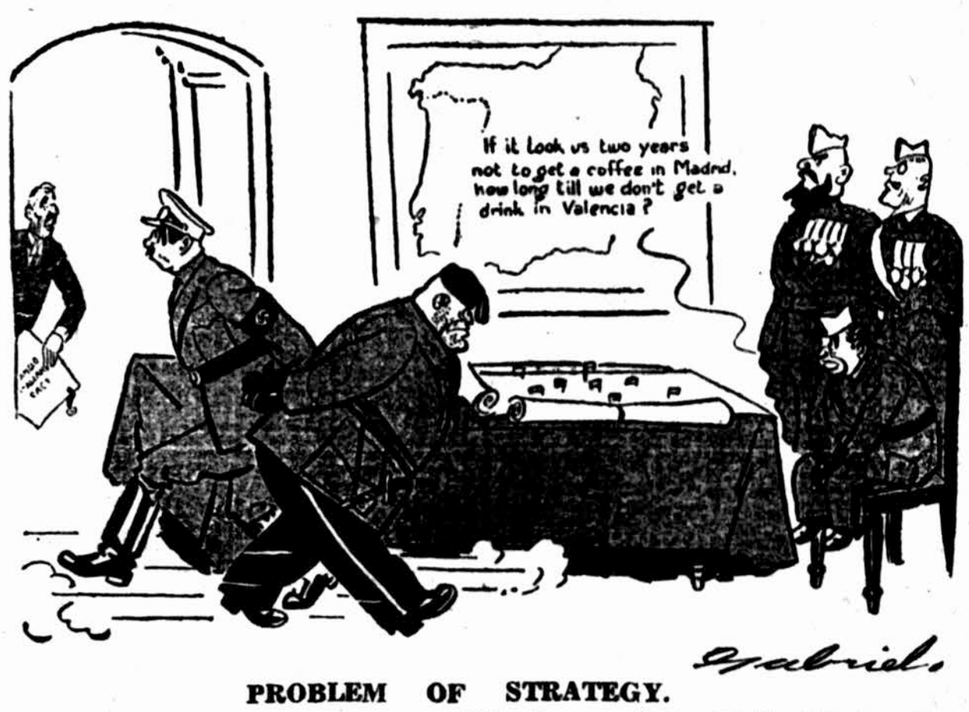
From Cameroons have come two new values and one change in colour, all in the A6 design of the 1925 series. This is the stamp showing rubber trees being tapped. The additions are a 55c. values in blue and red, and an 80c. stam in red and brown. The 35c. denomination is now printed in dark and light green.

Dahomey has also changed its 35c. stamp to light and dark green and added to its roster a 55c. in green and brown and an 80c. in rust and blue. The basic design used was A5 of the current series, picturing a native climbing an oil palm.

Similar changes come from the French Soudan, where type A5, showing the gateway to an African city, has been increased by three values. 35c., light and dark green; 55c., blue and crimson; 80c., magenta and brown.

Reunion adds the same three new values in the A23 design, which pictures Waterfowl Lake and Anchain Peak. The colors are: 35c. green; 55c., orange brown and 80c., black. The 1Fr. of the same design has had a color change from green to red, and the 1.75 in A24 type is now a dark blue. The latter type shows Leon Dierx Museum.

The only colony producing a new design to accompany these changes is Senegal. Here the new stamps show a native woman carrying a large bowl on her head. The new values and colors are 35c., green; 55c., brown and 80c., purple. Changes in color have also been made on old denominations in the new design. These are: 1Fr., red-brown and 1Fr. 75, powder blue.



PROBLEM OF STRATEGY.
(Courtesy: "The Daily Worker.")

In The Offing

For the first time in its philatelic history, the French colony of Algeria is planning to release portrait stamps. The adhesives of this colony heretofore have all been devoted to the interesting scenery and architecture of northern Africa. Now it is proposed to issue one set devoted to artists and another honoring explorers. The artistic division will be a semi-postal issue on behalf of the Algerian Federation of Intellectual Workers and will portray Theodore Chasseriau, Eugene Formantin and Gustava—Achille Guillamet, all of whom transferred the beauties of the Sahara region to canvas.

The famous African explorer Rene Caille, will be honored on a special stamp issued to mark the centenary of his death. He was born in 1799 and died in 1838. He is reputed to be the first European to follow the Niger River to the heart of French West Africa.

Also portrayed on the set will be Father Charles Foucauld (1853-1916), a missionary who did considerable exploring in Africa. Henry Duveyrier (1840-1892), another African explorer, and Marie Joseph Francois Henry Lapparine (1860-1920), a general in command of Sahara Forces. Lapparine met his death as the result of injuries sustained in an airplane crash above the desert.

All of which gives you some idea of how busy the French stamp presses are.

Octogenarian Tennis Player

King Gustav V of Sweden observed his eighteenth birthday on June 16th, and his subjects in Stockholm held a celebration lasting throughout the day and well

(Continued On Page 5)

ACCIDENTS
DO HAPPEN

At work or leisure, study or play, amusements or other activities we are always liable to meet with simple injuries, like cuts, hurts, falls, blows, scratches, wounds. Nay, in this age of speed and machinery, you never know when ill luck in the form of serious accidents as crashes, clashes, crushes etc. might befall inspite of all caution. But to keep a bottle of

Amritdhara

YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR

in your home and pocket is to be well-armed for all emergencies with one of the best and safest first-aid medicines, a stimulating pick me up and a heart-tonic in states of collapse and faintings if smelt and taken internally and an antiseptic wonder-healer, soother and pain killer.

"KEEP IT ALWAYS HANDY".
Price Rs. 2-8-0, Half 1-4-0 Sample As. 8.

AMRITDHARA 6, LAHORE

Sole Agent for Bombay Presidency: CHIMAN LALL P. SHAH, Princess Street,

A Page For Women

YOUNGER WOMEN MAY CONCEAL THEIR AGE

Older Ones Add A Year Or Two

Every day is someone's birthday, but most men and women are glad of the fact that theirs only comes once a year.

Whether one celebrates or ignores it makes little difference since the years pile up just the same.

Most of us like to have our birth-day remembered and feel that it is an anniversary that should be marked by some sort of celebration. There are people, however, who furiously resent the passing of time and have a special hate for the day that makes them one year older.

I never could quite see that ignoring the occasion helped, since one is that much older anyway. But I can see how drawing attention to that sorry fact might be unwise, especially in an age that sets such store on youth and looks on forty as the deadline. Life may begin at forty, but one's active business life is not apt to.

The less one has to say about how old one is and the less one draws attention to one's birthday the better off a man or woman is to-day, which may sound silly but is nevertheless true.

After all, one's age is one's own business and certainly keeping mum about it is infinitely preferable to lying about it.

Women have lied so about their age that when they do tell the truth no one is likely to accept it as such. Men, who never used to lie about their age, are as bad offenders as women.

Strangely enough, up to a certain age, one wants to grow old. There never was a boy or girl entering the 'teens who was not thrilled to have reached them and who was not eager to be the great age of twenty.

It's between twenty and thirty that the deception begins. We all know that women rarely admit to be older than twenty-nine until they can't get away with it another minute, in which event they are thirty-nine indefinitely, or until they reach that point when they begin boasting about their years. I have known old people who, when they reached their seventy-fifth birthday, immediately referred to themselves as being in their seventy-sixth year. Because it no longer matters, or is not counted against them, they can take pride in their age.

To associate with those who are younger than one self is a method many who want to appear young adopt, so that those who have formed friendships among older folk are often judged to be their contemporaries. "The younger crowd" is, after all, a relative term

Whether one deceives anyone but one's self by cultivating people of another generation is a question. Young people can be very exhausting, not to say exasperating, to older ones. Experience fascinates those of an inquiring mind. The young have not had time to pile up experiences enough to interest anyone who has accumulated many of his own.

It is a matter of temperament purely that governs one's choice of friends. There are adolescents who much prefer the society of older people, which is to say that it depends on whether their keenest interest is in the Suzi-Q on the exchange of ideas.

If ignoring birthdays helps one to ignore the question of age, then by all means forget birthdays. After all, one can make a gift any day of the year one feels generously disposed, or one may have a party without any better excuse than just feeling like having one. —M. M. M. in "The Gazette."

WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW

Things every woman and girl should know, discussed at the Royal Sanitary Institute Health Congress at Portsmouth last month included warnings about motherhood and slimming.

These are points from the various discussions:

Motherhood.—"I can see no hope of reversing this tendency (to birth-rate decline) so long as maternity is regarded not as a natural function but rather as a major operation with all that it implies"—Sir William Marshall, hon. secretary, Scottish Association of Insurance Committees.

Slimming:—"I have seen young girls seriously injuring their maturing health by following rigidly this or that system without the advice of the family doctor. Both, no doubt, will reap the consequences later"—Mrs. F. A. Ogden, of Burnley.

Grandmothers.—"A child's grandmother is often a greater cause of difficulty in the child's proper up-bringing than its own parents. The grandmother tells the child's mother what she would do if it were her own baby."—Dr. Grace Calver (London).

HOME HINTS

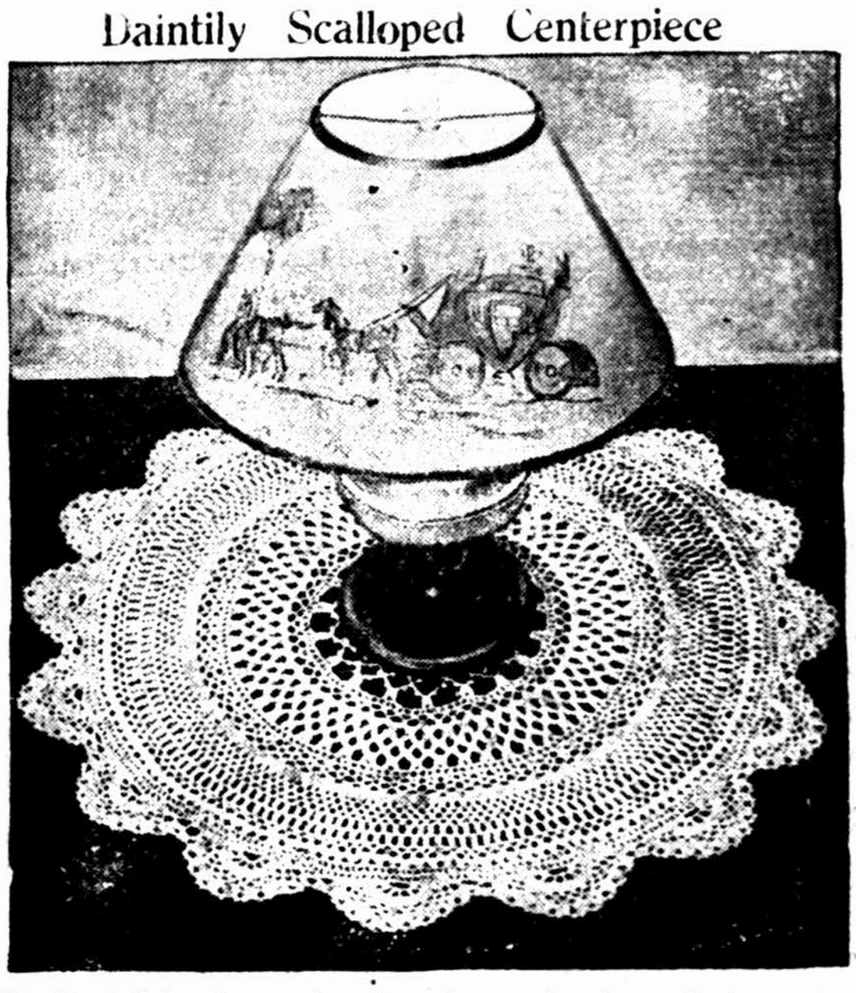
Onions are excellent for cleaning steel. Rub over steel surface with a cut onion. Leave the onion juice on the steel for a few minutes, then polish with a dry cloth. Another use for onions is for cleaning white enamel paint. Boil one or two onions in a little water until they are soft and pulpy. Put the mixture through a strainer and use the liquid to clean the paint. Stains and marks disappear very quickly.

Dried orange peel is an excellent substitute for bath salts and helps to whiten the skin.

Rub a few lumps of sugar on the rind of an orange until they are quite yellow. Added to puddings this sugar imparts a delicate orange flavour.

Sponges that are left with the soap still in them soon become slimy. They can be reconditioned by soaking them in a mixture of half vinegar and half water for thirty minutes. Rinse out in water then in cold. Leave in the sun to dry.

Daintily Scalloped Centerpiece



You'll delight in neat, attractive centerpieces that are so easy to care for, as well as a pleasure to make. This one, that will suit a large or small table, measures about 16 inches in diameter when completed. Charming enough for a gift, you'll find it so nice you'll make several for yourself too.

(COPYRIGHT).

A DUCHESS'S POLITICAL CREED

Will Oppose Dictatorship Whether From Right Or Left

A reply to critics of her political faith is contained in a pamphlet headed "The Unionist faith as I see it," which the Duchess of Atholl, M.P., is distributing to her constituents in Perth and Kinross. The twelve points include:

To uphold constitution monarchy and Parliamentary government based on freedom of the press, of speech, of election, and of political association.

To offer strenuous opposition to any form of dictatorial government in Britain, whether from the Right or from the Left.

To uphold and strengthen the principles of the Covenant of the League of Nations and to work for the co-operation of all peace-loving nations in building up an effective system of collective defence of freedom and of peace.

To oppose racial or religious discrimination

To promote the development of industry, agriculture, and trade

To work for improvements in social conditions among the poorer sections of our people.

To promote understanding and goodwill between all sections of our people and between ourselves and other peoples.

SOVIET WOMEN OFFICERS FLY PLANE 1,498 MILES

Three women lieutenants in the Soviet airforce flew a seaplane 1,498 miles non-stop across Russia on July 2 in ten hours 33 minutes.

Paulina Osipenko, pilot, was accompanied Vera Lomaka and Mirena Raskova. They flew from Sebastopol, over the Black Sea, to Archangel.

Thus the Soviet Union was spanned northward and eastward within six days. Vladimir Kokimki flew non-stop 4,300 miles from Moscow to Vladivostok in twenty-four hours early this week.

COURT ORDERS WIFE TO GIVE ALLOWANCE TO HUSBAND

Mrs Herman Reich, 50, of Nanticoke (Pennsylvania) has been directed by Judge Thomas F. Farrell to furnish her unemployed husband with a room and 12 dollars a month for clothes and meals.

The judge threatened to increase the allowance 3 dollars if Mrs. Reich balks. He based his decision on testimony that Mr. Reich, an unemployed carpenter, had been thrifty and a good provider during twelve years of married life.

I stopped experimenting with face creams—

when I discovered **DAGGETT & RAMSDELL** *Perfect Cold Cream*

Don't go on seeking day after day and at great expense for a beautiful complexion, and envying those who have one. Try Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream just once and you will be rewarded beyond all expectations. You will find this cream penetrates deeper, cleanses more thoroughly, softens and nourishes your skin as no other cream you have ever used. Apply it night and morning and see how much smoother, softer and lovelier it will make your skin.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

OUR SHORT STORY

A SCOFFER AT SOCIETY

By M. Y. GHUZNAVI

I choose to call her M——, for she is so unique a young woman, that you would at once spot her, if I were to give her name. It would get me into trouble, for she does not like to be put in a pillory, exposed to the public gaze. There is nothing in her appearance worth describing, except that she is tall and straight, with regular features, and dark complexion dignified rather than pretty. She never resorts to those aids to beauty, which all pretty women think are so indispensable. I have never found on her a trace of powder, rouge, lipstick, or perfume. All her dignity and beauty is natural; the beauty of a powerful intellect and a will strong enough to carry out all her intellectual ideals into practice; so that every ideal she possesses is permanently stamped upon her face. That is the reason why she is so different from every other woman in society, and head and shoulders above them; but that is also the cause why she is unpopular in society; for society has the mentality of a pack of hounds that must chase and tear down every creature that is different from themselves. But M—— conducted herself in their midst, with the dignity and indifference of a lordly elephant walking through the streets with a crowd of curs barking at his heels, placidly trampling those that have not the sense of getting out of his way, and unheeding of their bark or bites

I often speak to her about the wrongness of adopting such an attitude.

"M—— everyone thinks you are a stuck-up."

"What does it matter what other people think! Have I been stuck-up with you? If you think you are damaging your social position by being friends with me, we had better part company. Don't for a moment suppose that I will languish without your society. You see I can do very well without you; I am not in love with you. But, old pal, I would give much to retain your friendship."

"I return your compliment doubtful as it is. If I had ever suspected you of romance or sentimentalism, I would hasten to put leagues of distance between us, instead of sticking round you like a plaster, as I always do. I have about enough sentimentalism from the other women, to put up with any of yours. You are a sort of a relief from the others; or—rather, as I am more in your company than theirs, they are a sort of comic relief from you, and your tragic attitudes. M——, I can tolerate sentimentalism from your silly sisters in society, for if they go a step too far, I can shake them off like dry leaves. But, if you ever took it into your head to give me the glad eye I would be about done for. You are too forceful a personality. You would have me whether I liked it or not."

"Where does all your piffling talk get us to?"

"I didn't know. You wanted to get anywhere in particular. Listen, old girl, why is it that you always want to get somewhere? Why do you always take things so seriously— Could not one just drift about a bit—just for the pleasure of it!"

"I don't mind drifting one bit; on the contrary, I like it very much. I simply love you for your drifting, but I hate the others for the same reason. With you drifting is just a relief from hard work. It saves your work from becoming a tedium, so that you return to it again with a relish. But, with your belle dames of society it is just drifting, drifting, drifting, all day long, and all life long. They drift from breakfast to lunch, and lunch to tea, and tea to dinner; and they fill up the time in between by their silly talk, flirtation, discussing dresses and cinemas scandal mongering, shopping, and playing games. What an idea of life! And yet they call me stuck up. Why? Because I refuse to turn myself, like them, into a mere manure producing factory."

"I don't know whether you are right or wrong in what you are saying. But one may very well question your right of passing judgment on other people's life."

"What right have they to pass judgment on mine, when they call me stuck-up?"

"The privilege of society to reprimand all those individuals who are different from them, and who come shuffling and criticising in their midst."

"I do not allow any such privilege, that gives people the right to call me all sorts of names, just because I do not want to put my snout into the gutter like the others, and stay there the rest of my life. Sonny I took you to be an intelligent man, but to-day you and your intelligence seem to have parted company. Have you sent it to the laundry for a wash?"

"Sweetheart, you are particularly nasty to-day. I refuse to talk with you further until you consent to cool yourself with a cold drink."

She smiled.

"Let's go and have it. Not that I really want one, but I shall be right glad to put you to some expense."

We took a table, and ordered two lemonades. Before I had touched my glass she had emptied hers at one stretch in a very unlady-like fashion; and started ogling at mine like a two-year old.

"Sonny, if you are not keen on having yours share it with us."

I told her that people were looking at us, and that it was not usual to share one's lemonade with a lady in public.

"Do you want me to ask their permission, you spineless old idiot?"

And with that she seized my glass and emptied half its contents into hers. She is always like that—a perfect scandal in society

When we had finished she resumed the old subject.

"Tell me, why is it that you always take the side of society against me. I can't believe that you haven't intelligence enough to see that things are not really as they should be."

'Sweetheart, our intelligence is very limited. It helps us to understand just a very few thing about life. But where intelligence stops, a little love and sympathy will help us to understand quite a lot of things. Can you give me an intelligent reason why you like the pudding and hate the porridge; why you show preference for the rose, whilst the sun-flower leaves you cold? Can you give an intelligent reason why you allow me every description of familiarity, and let me express myself in any manner I like to your face, when you hold every woman in scorn for slight things, and snub every man if he swerves the least bit from the path of strictest decorum? It is because you have love and patience with me, but none with society. When you said all those wretched things about your sisters in society, you were absolutely right; but you have made an excuse of truth for being nasty. You have always been very fond of giving people what you call the truth—great chunks of truth, but truth without any justice, and still less mercy. It is true—absolutely true that they are merely pleasure seeking wretches, and mere walking manure factories; but have you done them the justice of ever considering whether the fault is that of the individual, or that they are mere playthings in the hands of a powerful destiny in the shape of our monstrous society. I will always refuse to believe that most of the women, whom you have just so ruthlessly criticised, do not themselves realise the futility of their lives, and do not hate it quite as much as you do. Why then do they stick it? Because they cannot help it. Ever since the time a woman ceases to be a dowdy school-girl and attains maturity, her mother carefully imbibes her with the idea that the only vocation for a woman in life is profitable matrimony. All her superfluous education, and her proficiency in the minor arts of life are but a help for the better execution of this single idea. Like ideal, like character all she sets about to do is to catch the first man who suits her taste, position and pocket, and make him share his wealth and social position with her for the rest of their lives

"What other alternative has society to offer her? What else is expected of her in society? Your men in society, what are they really? Half of them are like their women lazy, well dressed vagabonds posing as amateur artists or sportsmen, as an excuse for their idleness; the other half of them are business men, most of them with hardly any education to speak about, who want their low business cunning to be taken for intelligence. All these men expect their women to talk petty, silly things with them, to eat with them, play with them, flirt with them, and finally when they require a sleeping partner and a social decoration, marry them. Here falls the curtain on the social ambition of a woman a reward for all her efforts, intelligence, and education. If a woman started preaching at a man from the high pulpit of intelligence like you do, instead of playing the coquette, she would have a fat lot of chance of ever getting herself married. And yet you go about in their midst with your nose in the air, criticising and sneering at them, without a jot of understanding or sympathy. They are quite right in calling you a stuck-up, a prude, and every other dirty name they can lay their tongue to."

She smiled, but this time at the wrong corner of her lips.

"Well, your intelligence seems to have returned freshly laundered. You have talked me into silence for the time being, but you haven't convinced me."

"Sweetheart! It was not my idea to convince you. You continue wearing your superior airs, criticising everybody, and making yourself thoroughly disagreeable in every way. If you did not behave that way, you would not be yourself, and I quite like you as you are. No woman was ever convinced by argument, and you, in spite of all your fine presumptions to intelligence, are only but a woman."

"I call that being deucedly unpleasant. But I suppose it is now my turn to offer you some iced lemon."

(THE END.)

FRESH AS THE DAWN!

Constipation and its allied ills sap the strength—take Castophene before retiring at night and you will rise in the morning fresh and vigorous ready to face another day's work. A chocolate laxative easy and pleasant to take.

Obtainable everywhere.

CASTOPHENE
CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES

CASTOPHENE MANUFACTURING CO
P. O. BOX 88, KARACHI.

A Cup Free
WITH A LARGE BOTTLE OF
Alembic
DRAKSHASAVA
DIGESTIVE TONIC

Improve Your Cricket

Lessons Of The Test

By CONSTANTINE
(Special To "Chronicle")

Stearing Away To The On

The Headingley Test is over and done with so far as your England representatives and their Australian foes are concerned, and now we're looking to the Oval. Yet, I hope this Leeds game and its lessons will linger long in the minds of most of the young cricketers who saw it. A Test represents the best that cricket in that particular country can show for the moment. Sometimes the players play below their form, but there are usually sound psychological reasons, all of which go to make a cricket match.

For many cricketers a Test is a land-mark, where certain things take place which form an indelible impression on their minds. George Headley tells us that at the beginning of his career a glimpse of Ernest Tyldesley in Jamaica meant an enormous lot to him.

I shall, therefore, in coming articles deal with certain questions of technique, fielding, bowling, batting, captaincy, illustrating them chiefly, but not necessarily always, by examples from the Test. So many people in Leeds, for instance, saw it that we have common ground.

Let us, first of all, take bowling, and the great performance by O'Reilly. The Australian school master is a very dangerous model for a young cricketer.

I always advise a youngster to master a few essential things such as length, direction, an off-break and a swing from leg, using the arm. The danger with O'Reilly is this: he bowls the finger-spin leg-break, the googly (if I am not mistaken), the finger-spin off-break, the inswinger, the slow-flighted ball, the top-spinner which comes off very fast and straight, and a terrific fast ball into which he puts all the weight of his body.

This is a tremendous array of arrows in the quiver, but I would suggest to the young bowler—and I do not mean by that a boy—to beware. Do not try to learn all these things. Master a few things. What we have to learn from O'Reilly is the way he uses his gifts.

PROMISING DISCOVERY.

The first thing to be noticed is his accuracy. He has a pretty complete control of the ball. I pitch. I did not see him bowl one full-pitch or one really bad long-hop. Learn as many tricks as you can, but be sure that you are accurate.

Turn, on the other hand, to Fleetwood-Smith and Wright. Wright is one of the most promising discoveries in English cricket for years, and he can certainly spin the ball.

In addition, he is quite prepared to keep the ball well up. But in the crisis of the match, though he got out Bradman and McCabe, he bowled some very loose balls and gave away precious runs. Clarrie Grimmett never gave away a run.

Fleetwood-Smith has more spin than O'Reilly, infinitely more. He turned some balls nearly two feet. But though he kept better length than usual, we know that he is inclined to give away many fours from loose balls. We cannot lay down laws for bowlers. Both Fleetwood-Smith and Wright are worth their places in Test teams, and no finer distinction can come to any cricketer.

But let us remember O'Reilly's one big virtue, so to speak. In a small scoring match the fact that he could take his wickets and keep the runs down was worth 70 or 80 runs from a batsman—just enough to make the difference between an Australian defeat and Australian victory.

You need not spin the ball two feet like Fleetwood-Smith. You want just a wicket to wicket break—sometimes not so much—and accuracy. You get this accuracy very simply—practice plus concentration. Practise dropping a ball just on or about the off-stump, say, at a good length. You need no batsman. You and another friend can do it, and concentrate on it while you practise it. It comes with work.

But accuracy is only one half, and that the lesser half. It can make you a fine bowler, but not a really high-class attacking bowler. Let us try to examine carefully O'Reilly's bowling, to Hammond. In the first innings Hammond made 76, getting the ball so solidly in the centre of his bat that if I ever betted on cricket I would have given odds that he would reach a century.

CASE OF HAMMOND.

O'Reilly had to get Hammond out for Hammond is always on top of Fleetwood-Smith and a huge score by him in the first innings might well have won the match. In fact, as it turned out—it would have won the match.

O'Reilly tried the ordinary methods and failed. He tried flighting the ball on Hammond's off-stump. Hammond drove him superbly through the covers. Hammond was playing back and back all the time—the great defence of every great batsman. O'Reilly for a time went on the defensive. He put men on the leg-side and bowled on or outside the leg-stump.

This kind of ball is very difficult to play. Compton in the second innings tried to get one away and gave an easy catch which Barnett took. Hammond had got out quite a few times to these balls in Australia and he would not play at them. O'Reilly tempted him for a period but he soon saw that Hammond was not having any.

Like a great bowler he recognised reality and went back at Hammond's wicket. He bowled him one or two ordinary balls, then he sent down his fast ball which has some pace behind it. Then came a ball which was faster than his usual pace, and not as fast as his fastest—fairly well pitched up.

Coming so soon after the very fast ball the batsman was on the alert to play quickly. Hammond watched it as long as he could, then directed to play out at it. But O'Reilly had bowled it just of the pace which allowed a little turn, beat the bat, and the great batsman, well set, was clean bowled.

Playing Forward

O'REILLY'S PROBLEM.

I venture to assert that if O'Reilly bowled Hammond that particular ball in the ordinary course of things he would play it 10 times out of 10. You cannot beat a great batsman at the top of his form with any particular ball of itself. It is the balls that go before the particular ball that determine the issue.

O'Reilly was working at his problem, using strategy, using his brains trying to deceive Hammond.

That is bowling.

Let us note, too, that having decided to try a particular trick O'Reilly did not beat the bat and then just miss the off-stump. Accurate as always, having got past the bat he hit the wicket.

Now, with a few arts accurately handled and this habit of setting out to deceive a batsman, a bowler has a future.

SAR TAJ BASUKI KHAN SAHIB ABDUL WAHID KHAN CHISTI SABIRI is one of the few living masters of Indian classical music. He hails from Kairana, a village in the district of Lahore. In his early age Khan Sahib became a pupil of Haider Khan of Charouli, who in turn was the disciple of Bande Ali Khan the famous Binkar. In his later life Khan Sahib was appointed State musician in Mysore, which is well-known for its patronage of this art, and subsequently at Indore and Kolhapur. As a teacher of classical music he has created a name and Mrs. Hirabai Barodeker and Padmavati Vyas, who are well-known to the public of Bombay, are amongst his disciples. The late Maharaja of Indore, the grand-father of the present ruler, was a great lover of music and Khan Sahib had the rare honour of being his tutor.

The title of "Sar Taj Masuki", which interpreted in English means the highest crown of music, was bestowed on him by the public of Lahore. His concerts at Lahore, Delhi, Lucknow and other places in northern India have always drawn crowded houses of music fans.

Khan Sahib Abdul Wahid Khan will pay a visit to Bombay this week and a public concert by him will be held in Peoples' Jinnah Hall on Saturday next, in aid of the Kanara Brotherhood.

CHARLEMAGNE'S CROWN CAUSES TROUBLE

The fate of Charlemagne's crown, which has been kept in Vienna with other imperial regalia, has caused a dispute between Julius Streicher, Nazi leader in Franconia, and Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Governor of Austria, who is backed by Austrian National Socialists.

Herr Streicher announced in a recent speech that the crown would be removed to Nuremberg for the next party Congress and then stay there as it for several centuries. The Austrians want it to remain in Vienna, where it has been for more than 100 years.

The question likely will be referred to Chancellor Adolf Hitler for a decision.

"HIGH-POWERED" EARTHENWARE

Substitute For Metals Invented By Japanese Chemist

A "high powered" earthenware, invented by Dr. Nagao Hayami of Osaka and said to be able to replace steel, lead, zinc and other metals with good results, was introduced at the first of a series of conferences to discuss substitute goods which was held under the auspices of Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The material in question is obtained by applying heat and pressure to ordinary earthenware after saturating it with lignite, a resinous acid-proof substance, in vacuum. Being plaint and absolutely proof against efflorescence, it can be shaped into lathes, screws, and other precision machinery, it is claimed. It is also said to be good for stainless steel, nickle, lead and zinc products, water pipes, parts of machines, knives and stationery goods.

Dr. Hayami, is an adviser to the Lignite Company at Nishi-Yodogawa-ku, Osaka, and lecturer of the Osaka Engineering College and formally of the Kyoto Imperial University.

The Kyoto Pottery Experiment Station is said to have discovered that pottery made from dolomite, a common mineral in Japan, becomes a better "high powered" earthenware if treated with the lignite process.—"Japan Times"

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for Ramjas College (Delhi University): (1) A Junior Professor of History, able to assist in teaching History upto M.A.; (2) A Senior Professor of Economics, who is also able to assist in teaching History upto M.A. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating minimum pay expected, to the Secretary, Ramjas College, Anand Parvat, Delhi. (10638)

Wanted—The post of the Chief Officer being vacant in the Guledgud Municipality, applications are invited from the persons who have passed B.A. degree and serving in Government offices for the post of a Chief-Officer on Rs. 80-10-150. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st of September, 1936, with the testimonials. President, City Municipality, Guledgud. (Sd.) Lalachand, Shrimal, Mutha. (9105)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel—Shorthand High Speed Classes for award of Gold Medal, commencing next week. Enrol at once. (10652)

M.D.H.Sc. by Post. Practitioners also get Enclose two anna stamps:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Post. Datha (Kathiawar). (10319)

Public Notices

COUNCILS OF POST-GRADUATE TEACHING IN ARTS & SCIENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a whole-time Lecturer on Islamic Philosophy in the Department of Arabic and Persian of this University in the grade Rs. 200-20-500. Candidates must possess high academic qualifications and thorough knowledge of Islamic Philosophy and Ilmul-Kalam and their history. Preference will be given to First Class M.A.'s with teaching and research experience. Copies of research or published work, if any, must be attached with the applications, which must reach the undersigned not later than the 31st August, 1938.

Asutosh Buildings,
The 4th August, 1938.
SAILENDRANATH MITRA,
Secretary.
(9211)

LUCKNOW SUGAR WORKS LTD
(IN LIQUIDATION)

TENDERS.

(NOTICE FOR SALE OF THE SUGAR FACTORY)

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the Sugar Factory at Lucknow including Bungalows, Buildings, Godowns, Out Houses, Quarters, Tanks, etc., etc (On leasehold land). Tenders will be received by the Official Liquidator upto the 21st August 1938 and can further be received in the Court of the Hon'ble Chief Judge, Chief Court of Oudh on the 22nd August by 10 A. M.

Factory can be inspected on any working day Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the sale of sugar factory" on the envelope.

For further particulars apply to:—
J. K. TANDON, Advocate.
Official Liquidator,
Lucknow Sugar Works, Ltd.,
Aishbagh, Lucknow.

P. S.—No Octroi duty on export of manufactured Sugar.

9221

3rd WEEK
DEVIKA RANI
in
"NIRMALA"
AT
PLAZA
TIME AS USUAL.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted candidates to qualify as Overseers through Postal training. Apply to: British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur, (Sind). (R10510)

174. BOOKS

Wonder of the World. Smallest Bible on Earth. Brings luck and prosperity. Price Re. 1. (Postal order). Apply: Novelty Agency, 83, Jackeria Masjid Street, Bombay (9). (1049)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry. Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free Homoeopathic University Sialkot City. (10436)

Nabha Refutes Administration Communique

Peasantry Was Not Oppressed By Ruler

KODAIKANAL, Aug. 13.

The Secretary to Maharaja Gurucharan Singh of Nabha has issued the following statement:

The attention of Maharaja Gurucharan Singh of Nabha has been drawn to a press communique issued by the Nabha administration and published through the courtesy of the Associated Press Special Service in their message dated August 7 from Nabha which is highly misleading.

Firstly it is a misstatement of fact that the regency administration was set up in Nabha in 1923.

Secondly it is false that the Nabha State treasury was empty in 1923.

Thirdly reference is made to the "oppressed peasantry" of Nabha which is absolutely baseless.

The Maharaja cannot help deploring the fact that the statement in question should have contained subtle, unwarranted and mischievous insinuations against the previous administration.

M.L.A.'s COMPLAIN OF POLICE ZULUM

U. P. Ministry Severely Criticised At Party Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

The U. P. Ministry it is understood, was severely criticised at the Party Meeting, held on Wednesday last at Lucknow regarding the administration of the police. Several members complained that excesses of the police had not ceased and that they were still behaving as they did when Congress was not in power. Members pressed the Ministry to do something to check them.

Replying Premier Pant said that the charge was absolutely baseless. He contended that whenever any action of highhandedness of the police were brought under the notice of the Ministry, they were severly dealt with.

He appealed to the members to inform the Provincial Congress Committee about police atrocities which would after proper enquiry forward the matter to him. He also suggested to members to speak to him personally after ascertaining the facts.

Some members wanted to move the resolution for the complete abolition of Honorary Magistracy but it was postponed.

The committee appointed by the Congress Party in U. P. Legislature to enquire into the grievances of the depressed classes has decided to collect facts and figures regarding their grievances. These grievances have been classified into four sections namely political, social, civil, and religious.

The members of the committee will make a tour and collect data under these four heads.

The committee was appointed sometime ago as depressed class members of Congress Party requested the U. P. Government urging them to formulate extensive programme to ameliorate the condition of depressed classes.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two persons were chased this morning from Ballard Pier to Wadi Bunder by the Excise authorities in connection with alleged illicit possession of charas valued at Rs. 120.

It was stated that some charas was brought by s.s. "Narkunda" and the excise authorities kept a watch over two persons. When they came out at Ballard Pier, they were challenged and chased and arrested near Wadi Bunder. The accused were remanded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Opium in Waist-Coat

The Magistrate also sentenced Ali Mahomed Amin, who was found in possession of opium near the docks four days ago. The accused had concealed the opium valued at Rs. 800 in a water-proof waist-coat.

RESULT OF M.Sc. EXAM. IN FRENCH & GERMAN TRANSLATION TEST

The following candidates have passed the M.Sc. Examination in French and German Translation Test, held in July, 1938:

3 Sadashiv Umashanker Mehta, 5 A. Venkatachalam, 6 Ravindranath Navalshanker Dave, 7 Shankar Rangnath Deshpande, 8 Charandas Motilal Agrawal, 12 Ramanatha Narayanaswamy, 13 Purshotham Lingopath Badami, 15 Chhotubhai Makanji Desai, 16 Govind Vyankatesh Deshmukh, 17 Purushottam Yeshwant Kulkarni, 18 Ranjit lal Khimchand Mapara, 19 Kantilal Manilal Mehta, 22 Gopal Sitaram Savkar, 23 Ramnath B. Shenoi, 24 Vinodrai Chatrabhuj Vora, 25 Govind Baikrishna Deodikar, 29 Gobind Naraindas Vaswani, 30 Noshir Shapurji Doctor, 31 Narayanasamy Pitchandi, 32 V. Ranganathan, 33 Govind Dattatraya Gokhale.

PUNJAB AGRARIAN LEGISLATION

Failure To Afford Relief To Poor

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

After seven hours' heated discussion, a seven-hour informal conference of five hundred Congressmen of the Punjab convened by the Punjab Congress Working Council passed a resolution calling upon the Congress Committees in the province to carry on a relentless campaign against the "obnoxious and discriminatory" clauses of the Agrarian Bills.

The conference passed resolutions which, while calling upon Congressmen not to join any agitation against the Bills launched by any organisation other than the Congress, declared that the Unionist Party Government had "lamentably failed" to afford relief to the poor, that the rejection of the Congress Party amendments made the Bills defective and that the Bills introduced a measure of discrimination. The conference urged Punjabis to strengthen the Congress so as to make it possible to get into power in the province.—A. P.

AFGHAN RULER'S SISTER WEDS

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Her Highness Sultana, sister of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, was married in Kabul to Prince Mohammad Umar Khan, son of Sardar Nur Ahmad Khan, brother of Special Court Minister. A grand reception was arranged in this connection at "Dilkusha" His Majesty's Palace, to which all State Officials and leading public men were invited. The marriage ceremony was performed according to Islamic rites.—United Press

Grand Display Of German Might!

11 Killed In Mexico Outrage

Faction Fight Over Possession Of Land

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.

Eleven persons were killed and 15 wounded in a clash between the Trade Union and the Agrarian Elements at Cheran in Michoacan State.

The fighting was the result of a dispute regarding the possession of land, which has been officially parcelled out under the Government's Agrarian Programme.—Reuter.

SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL'S UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT

To Break His Own Water Speed Record

GENEVA, August 13.

Sir Malcolm Campbell failed narrowly in the attempt to break his own water speed record of 129|5 miles an hour.

Despite heavy rain and poor visibility, the "Bluebird's" speed was 128|47 on the outward run and 124 13 on the homeward, averaging 126|30.

Sir Malcolm is still unsatisfied with the way the engine was pulling and is making another attempt at the earliest opportunity.—Reuter

Six Killed In Flying-Boat Crash

LONDON, August 13.

Six people are believed to have lost their lives when an R.A.F. flying boat crashed into the sea, off Felixstowe. One body has been found.—Reuter.

11 Killed In Air-Liner Crash

BERLIN, August 13.

Eleven people were killed when an air-liner of the Prague-Paris Service crashed near Blackforst.—Reuter.

Large-Scale Exercises Of Army And Air Force

Bavaria, Saxony And Rhineland Perturbed

Is It Test Of Defence Law Or Impressing Of Foreign Countries?

BERLIN, Aug. 13.

PREPARATIONS FOR LARGE SCALE EXERCISES OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND AIR-FORCE, DUE TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK, ARE CAUSING NERVOUSNESS AMONG THE CIVIL POPULATION IN BAVARIA, SAXONY AND THE RHINELAND, WHERE THE MAIN MANOEUVRES WILL BE HELD. PREPARATIONS ARE SO THOROUGHGOING AND OBVIOUS TO ALL THAT THEY HAVE CREATED A VERITABLE WAS PSYCHOSIS.

Open Question

Unusual attention has been given by newspapers to the manoeuvres, and it is an open question whether this is not a form of impressing foreign countries. Manoeuvres and preparations are one of the explanations of this week's slump in the Bourse and business generally.

Testing Defence Law?

THE EXERCISES GIVE MILITARY AUTHORITIES A CHANCE OF TESTING THE RECENT DEFENCE LAW, WHICH PLACES CIVILIAN PROPERTY AT THEIR DISPOSAL ALMOST WITHOUT RESTRICTION. FROM MANY PARTS OF REICH COME REPORTS OF LARGE-SCALE COMMANDEERING OF LORRIES, CARS AND HORSES. THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES EXPLAIN THAT THE MEASURES ARE NECESSARY TO ENABLE RESERVISTS WHO HAVE BEEN CALLED UP TO BE EXERCISED AS UNITS.

Death To Trespassers

Notices in the vicinity of fortification in the Rhineland state that trespassers will be punished with instant death.—Reuter.

NO BRITISH DEMARCHE TO BERLIN

LONDON, August 13.

It is denied that there has been any British demarche to Berlin regarding the German troop movements and mobilisation.—Reuter.

BONNET AND CAMPBELL MEET

"British Press Reports Exaggerated"

PARIS, August 13.

M. Bonnet received the British Minister R. I. Campbell.

It is understood that it was a routine visit, but it is believed that the interview dealt particularly with the alleged warlike preparations in Germany, and M. Bonnet informed Mr. Campbell that the information available from the French Representatives in Germany, indicated that some of the reports in the British Press are grossly exaggerated.—Reuter.

SPECIALISTS FOR WAR FORTIFICATIONS

Engaged For 12 Years Certain

BERLIN, August 13.

Increased importance of fortifications in warfare is shown in the latest army order under which specialists are sought, who have served the normal two year period, and not reached the Commissioned rank.

Specialists are particularly required with the knowledge of Petrol and Diesel engines, electricity and general mechanical knowledge. They are required to take fortifications work as carreer and will be engaged for 12 years, on the conclusion of which, they will have an opportunity of re-engaging in supervisory capacity.—Reuter.

Nazi Spy Organisation In America

Member's Evidence Against German League

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

The principal objects of the German—American Settlement League, a Nazi organisation maintaining a camp in Long Island, New York were given by a witness in the course of evidence to the Congressional Committee investigating un-American activities.

The witness is a newspaper reporter, John Metcalfe, who joined the League under an assumed name as an investigator for the Committee and claimed that the objects were the establishment of a vast spy network in the United States and development of an efficient sabotage organisation for use in wartime. Metcalfe estimated the League's membership at 25,000.—Reuter

JAWAHAR VISITS BATA FACTORY

Goes To Sudeten Region To-morrow

PRAGUE, Aug. 13.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter are going through very busy tour of investigation. They visited Bata factory at Zlin to-day.

They go to Sudeten region tomorrow, on Sunday the Skoda works, and Pilsen on Monday.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS

Franco's Reply Within Few Days?

LONDON, August 13.

It is learned an assurance has been received in London that General Franco's reply to the British plan of withdrawal of volunteers may be expected within a very few days.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LIG BATTLES IN SPAIN

SARAGOSSA, August 13.

Two big battles are progressing in the fighting which flared up in many parts of Spain during the past week. In the Estremandura front the Nationalists are pressing forward after the capture of Cabezdelbuey, in the centre of huge area producing olive oil, cattle and cereals and are now battling on the borders of Ciudadreal, one of the last eight provinces in Spain in which they have not set foot.

South of the river the operations after three weeks of bitter warfare resemble continuous pitched battle with Nationalists exercising steady pressure against the waves of Republican counter attacks. The toughest engagement on this front is waging in the hills South-East of Candesa, which, the sand-bagged streets, and shell-pitted houses, has defied Republican's most desperate attempts to capture.—Reuter.

Implementing Cease-Fire Order

TOKIO COMMUNIQUE SURVEYS RELATIVE POSITIONS

Japanese Hold Actual Top Of Changkufeng

TOKIO, Aug. 13.

The War Office has issued the text of the memorandum signed by the Soviet and Japanese military representatives last night implementing the Cease-Fire Order. The Japanese Communique appended to the Text says that a survey of the relative positions, when the Cease-Fire Order came into force, showed that the Japanese completely held the actual top of Changkufeng—the Hill which dominates the Japanese Port Rashin in Korea, under the agreement both sides were to withdraw their lines to positions at least 90 yards from the Ridge Hill after 8 p.m. yesterday. Military representatives have signed maps specifying the position of respective troops at the time of the enforcement of the cessation of hostilities.—Reuter.

Manavadars Suffer Defeat

First Provincial Victory Against Three Indian Touring Teams

AUCKLAND, Aug 13.

Auckland Province Team beat Manavadar Hockey Team by 5 goals to 4. This is the first provincial victory against three Indian touring teams.—Reuter.

JAPANESE AGITATORS IN DISGUISE OF CHINESE

Arrested While Inciting People To "Resist White Oppressors"

SHANGHAI, August 13.

The agitators inciting Chinese in the Shanghai International Settlement to acts of terrorism turned out on arrest to be Japanese officers in disguise. Three such, dressed in Chinese clothes were arrested by American Marines while urging a Chinese crowd to "resist White oppressors".

Japanese sentries to-day trained machine-guns on British sentry posts in all areas, and only withdrew when the British threatened counter measures.—Reuter.

500 KILLED AND WOUNDED

Casualties In Air Raid On Hankow

HANKOW, Aug. 13.

It is estimated that the casualties in yesterday's air raid, carried on by the Japanese bombers which dropped tons of bombs on the railway station and the aerodrome what was described here as the worst raid made so far, are at least 500 killed and wounded.—Reuter

BRITAIN BEATS FRANCE

White City Athletics Results

LONDON, Aug. 13.

In the White City Athletics, Great Britain beat France by seventy points to fifty.

Britain won all track events, except two miles Steeplechase.

France won all field events.

Wooderson ran in half mile which was won by Brown.—Reuter.

SIEGE OVER TUNIS TO BE LIFTED

PARIS, August 13.

It is officially announced that a state of siege proclaimed in Tunis in April during the anti-French rioting is being lifted as the result of an examination of the situation by M. Daladier, Bonnet and Chautemps.—Reuter.

50 KILLED: 200 INJURED

ALICANTE, August 13.

Fifty people were killed and 200 injured in an Air-raid here, by ten Savoia Planes, from Majorca. 150 highly explosive bombs were dropped at the centre of the Town, and numerous houses were destroyed. The raid lasted half an hour. The planes crossed and recrossed the town.—Reuter.

SLOVAK LEADER LAID UP WITH PNEUMONIA

PRAGUE, Aug. 13.

Father Hlinka, Leader of the Slovak Autonomists, is critically ill with Pneumonia.—Reuter.

People Must Frame Own Constitution

Imposition From Outside Always Unsatisfactory: Attlee's Address To Ceylon Congress Deputation

LONDON: August 12.

Major Attlee was among the speakers at a luncheon to the Ceylon National Congress Deputation. The Ceylon Trade Commissioner, Mr. Perera presided. The company included Dr. Drummond Shiels and Sir Bourdillon.

Major Attlee said that he understood that the Deputation was here because they were not entirely satisfied with their constitution. Very few people were satisfied with their constitution. The real moral was that constitutions should not be given. They should grow.

He was unfortunate enough to have had to deal with the Indian Constitution, which was much more complicated. By the time he had finished everybody thoroughly disagreed with him. But one thing he gathered was that they could not get a constitution as could suit clothes. There was no stock pattern in constitutions.

In India a large number of people thought that the British Constitution was a solid pattern and anything departing from that was not as good. Constitutions like clothes must get wrinkles into them to be comfortable and easy to wear. They ought to be flexible—something that expand with the body.

He did not know whether they wanted their constitution altered but it must be something evolved from their experience of what had gone before and not from the experience of somebody else in an entirely different conditions.

Major Attlee added that one of the most hopeful thing in the world was the development of successful working of democratic institutions in Asia. They had been overjoyed at the success of the constitution in India but they did not want India to stand alone

He looked forward to see Ceylon take its place as a dominion, but especially wanted to see effective Democracy there with a Democratic constitution, which would raise standard of life of the masses.—Reuter

Australians Make 450 For 8 Wkts. At Close

Match Against Kent At Canterbury

The weather, at Canterbury, was fine and cool, when the Australians, who won the toss, went in to bat in their match against Kent. The wicket is in a good condition as a result of the absence of rain overnight.

Seven thousand were present, when Fingleton and Brown opened the Australian innings to the bowling of Watt and Todd on an easypaced wicket. When the bowlers changed ends, Fingleton was adjudged leg-before-wicket in playing back to Watt (31/1).

Fingleton played dashing cricket and scored 33 runs including 3 fours.

Bradman joined Brown, but when 7 runs were added, Brown was out for 4 in the same manner as Fingleton (38/2).

Bradman's first run was almost a catch to Wright at backward shortleg off Todd. Then Bradman, in a punishing mood, made 13 runs off Todd in one over with an off-boundary off Davies, who was sending down off-spinners round the wicket. Bradman completed his 50 in 50 minutes, inclusive of 8 fours and the 100 of the innings was signalled after 90 minutes.

BRADMAN OUT.

Badcock, after a period of quietude, hit Davies for 3 fours in one over. Bradman had little of bowling for 20 minutes and then a poor shot cost him his wicket for he was caught by Todd at coverpoint off Watt (145/3). He stayed at the wicket for 90 minutes for his 67 and hit altogether 10 fours.

The third wicket partnership between Bradman and Badcock, which lasted for 80 minutes, realised 107 runs.

At the lunch interval Badcock and Barnes were batting with 48 and 0 respectively, with the total at 152 for 3 wickets.

On resumption after lunch Badcock was caught by Davies off Todd for 76.

Waite joined Barnes but was out to a catch by Chalk off Todd for 18

Barnes and B[illegible] batting with 57 and 29 respectively with the total at 297 for 5 wickets at tea.

FAREWELL LUNCH TO WOOLLEY.

The teams attended the farewell lunch to Woolley. Players drank health to Woolley who probably will never play again. The game restarted quarter of an hour late.

Todd and Watt were bowling well with the new ball. Badcock was caught by Davies, at midoff (211/4). Badcock batted two and quarter hours in an attractive style, hitting ten fours. The rate of scoring slowed down after this. Waite was out when he slashed a ball from Todd, and was caught at cover point (234/5). Davies dropped a dolly return from Barnes who reached his 50 in 105 minutes, with a fine squarecut to leg.

450 FOR 8.

Australians made 450 for eight wickets at the close.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIANS (First Innings.)	
Fingleton, l.-b.-w., b Watt ...	23
Brown, l.-b.-w., b Watt	4
Bradman, c Todd, b Watt ...	67
Badcock, c Davies, b Todd ...	76
Barnes, c Todd, b Woolley ...	94
Waite, c Chalk, b Todd	18
Barnett, c Chalk, b Todd	54
Walker, c Fagg, b Watt	42
White, batting	36
Ward, batting	3
Extras	33
Total (for eight)	450

WORLD RECORD BY DANISH WOMEN TEAM

Swimming Championship Final

WEMBLEY, Aug. 13.

The Danish Women's team established a world record for 4 minutes 31.6 seconds, in winning the European 400 Metres Relay Swimming Championship Final.

Holland was second Great Britain third.

The Dan[illegible]sted of Miss Arndt, [illegible]rs, Miss Petersen and Miss H. Veger.—Reuter.

Air Liner Missing

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.

The Pan American air liner, with eight passengers and three crew coming from Villahermosa, is missing since yesterday morning. When last wirelessed she was 11,000 feet over Puerto in blinding rainstorm. A search 'plane has been dispatched.—Reuter's Special.

BRYN JONES TRANSFERRED TO ARSENAL

LONDON (By Air Mail)

Bryn Jones, the Brilliant Wolverhampton Wanderers and Welsh international inside forward, has been transferred to the Arsenal.

The transfer fee is £13,000, the highest transfer fee on record. Ten years ago £10,890 was paid by the Arsenal to Bolton wanderers for the services of David Jack.

Bryn Jones has played for the Wolverhampton Wanderers for five years. He has played for Wales 10 times, gaining four caps against Ireland and three each against England and Scotland, and is generally regarded as the biggest box-office draw in Association Football.—Reuter.

WENT OUT OF ITS RIGHTS

"M. G." Thinks Congress Cabinet Was Wrong And C. P. Governor Right

LONDON, August 13.

The Congress Working Committee was entirely out of its rights in the Khare affair, opines the "Manchester Guardian" in the course of a leader. The paper says the Congress, as its leaders frequently affirm, is a democratic organisation. Under Congress (and only thus) will India become a democratic State. But the fact that the main goal of the Congress—Independence—has not yet been reached means that the party discipline is severe and the recent incident in the Central Provinces has shown to what exaggerated and dangerous lengths this severity can be carried.

DEFENCE OF GOVERNOR'S ATTITUDE

After recounting the circumstances of Dr. Khare's going out from the Premiership and the Working Committee's criticism of the Governor's "ugly haste", the paper says: "This normal incident of a constitutional procedure is regarded as a shameful act of indiscipline by the members of the Working Committee. It is natural that experienced leaders of the Congress should be anxious to keep a controlling eye on the activities of some of their less experienced supporters in the Provinces, but no amount of anxiety can give the Working Committee any constitutional status. To put it bluntly the Governor was perfectly within his rights and the Committee out of its rights and the incident was an unfortunate lapse from what politicians in India as elsewhere should accept as the correct democratic practice."—Reuter.

New Zealand Rugby Team

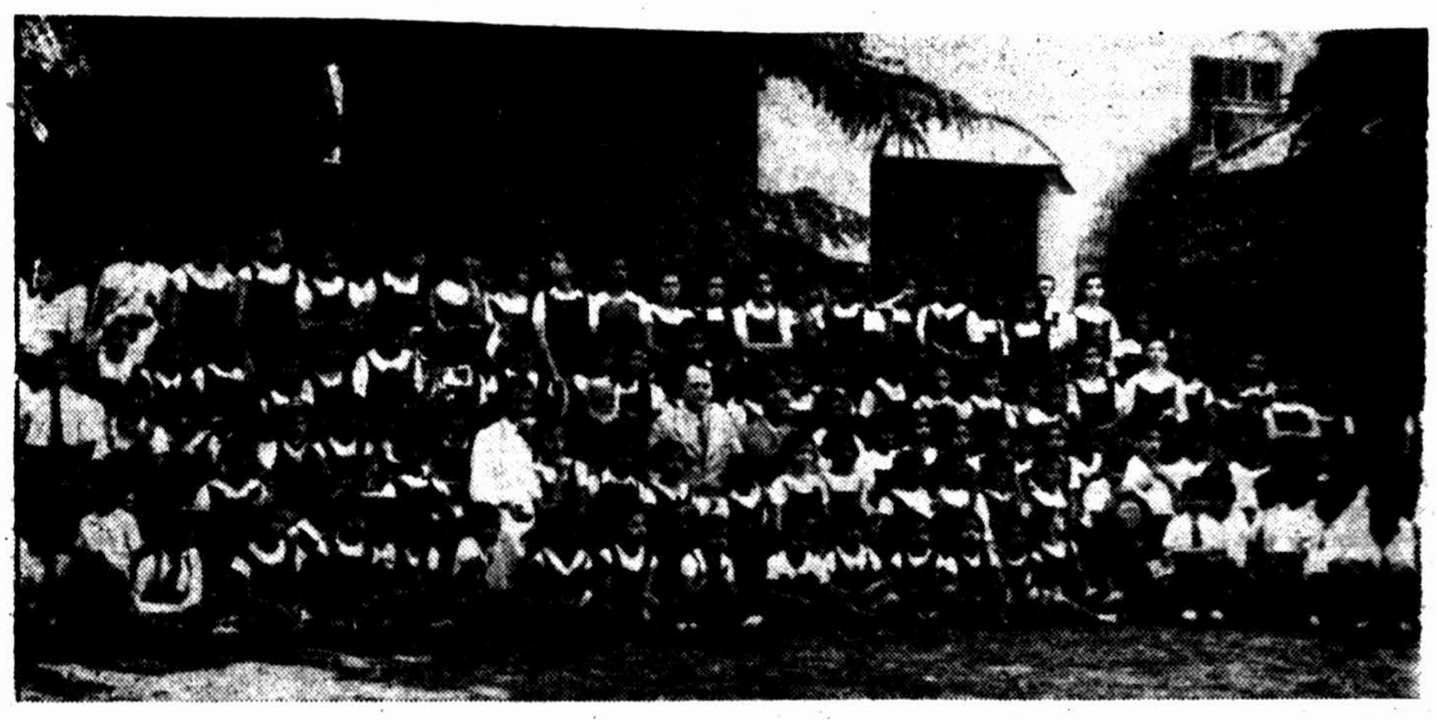
WIN ALL THREE TESTS IN AUSTRALIAN TOUR

SYDNEY, August 13.

New Zealand Rugby Team completed it's short tour of Australia winning the third Test by 14 points to 6.

It also won the first two Tests by 24 points to 6 and 20 points to 14 respectively.—Reuter.

Where Bombay Leads



The first safety squad in India, which was inaugurated in India in St. Theresa's High School, Girgaum, on Friday last.
Seated in the centre is Mr. A. S. Trollip, Hon. Jt. Genl. Secretary of the Association; on his right is Rev. Monsignor Remedios, Principal of the School.

Munshi Grapples With Destitute Child Problem

Need For Homes With Rural Atmosphere Emphasised

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in the course of his speech opening the Conference in the Secretariat, convened to consider the problem of housing destitute children at present in Bombay, said that most of them come from villages and stressed the danger of maintaining them in Bombay. He wanted them to be housed in rural surroundings and under rigorous rural conditions.

The following are extracts from the speech:——

The first condition of the problem is to distinguish between the destitute and the beggar child. Destitute children, through circumstances, may have to adopt a begging mode of life, but really they are not beggar children. Beggar children, with their parents, follow beggary as a hereditary profession. It is not feasible to abolish hereditary beggary by one fell stroke. In our country such begging is a recognised social practice, accredited by Indian orthodox opinion from the earliest times

The solution of the problem of the professional beggar child is, therefore, bound up with the solution of the problem of beggar families and lies in setting up beggar settlements where could be provided work for able bodied adult beggars, shelter for helpless ones and a day school for begging children. But such settlements would mean money, and until such money is available the only course of action left is educate public opinion against the accepted forms of sentimental charity and secure the voluntary diversion of trust moneys now disbursed thoughtlessly in dharmasalas, sadavartas, bhatiarkhanas and annakshatras.

We have insufficient materials to total up the amount thus spent In the Sethna Report of 1919 6 Sadavartas in Bombay City are stated to be spending Rs 28,000 annually in the provision of free meals From the list of Hindu charities, compiled by the Social Service League in 1919 we find that, then, there were 56 of these institutions with endowments exceeding 18 lakhs of rupees. I put these figures higher, at least at double the amount

The problem of the destitute child is different. The wandering, destitute child is a class by itself, though it may through force of circumstances, become a professional beggar. The first step in the problem of the unprotected, wandering, destitute child, covered by the Children Act, is to prevent his being gradually shaped by environments into a professional beggar. In most cases such children are not native to the Bombay City.

The statistics of the Children's Aid Society for the last 10 years prove that 60 per cent. of the children arrested under the Bombay Children Act have come from upcountry homes. Where parents are untraceable or unfit or unwilling such children. If arrested under the Children Act in Bombay City, have to be committed to Bombay institutions.

One purpose of this conference to-day is to examine the institutional accommodation provided, estimate its cost and assess its moral value. Government at present, are endeavouring to afford protection to wandering, destitute and delinquent children and young persons under the Bombay Children Act and the Bombay Borstal Act

In the Bombay City and Suburban District Government are spending Rs. 1,24,525 annually on 1015 children.

But the accommodation, as you will see is entirely inadequate. If it were available it would not be difficult to collect 5,000 destitute children, which would require an annual expenditure of five to six lakhs of rupees and a trained staff If, therefore, we proceed in the manner in which we are today we can never hope to tackle the problem satisfactorily. At the present moment Government and the public are spending per year roughly anything between Rs. 150 to 200 for every child which is accommodated in public institutions.

In their family they would have to live possibly 1/4 to 1/10 the amount Are we justified in pitching the standard of relief so high? In a poor country like ours relief at this rate is prohibitive

The second point of view which I desire to submit to you is that our efforts in the City, based as they are on the sentimental support of the rich, is inclined to be, if I may so put it without disparagement, exhibitional.

Most of the destitute boys are from the villages. If they had their natural family ties unimpaired they would have grown up as agriculturists.

Our efforts are in infancy. I want you to consider what would happen to those boys and girls whom you train in our Bombay institutions when they will be thrown into the larger world without the shelter which you have given them. We would have housed them, fed them, given them picnics and free cinema shows; satisfied our conscience that we have rendered service to humanity; and in the end unfitted them for being absorbed in village life to which alone they naturally belong. They would have become Bombayites with city tastes. They would have been given a modicum of cultural education. But the social setting of a caste or community would have been denied to them. They could marry only waifs like themselves.

Do you think that such persons would be absorbed in decent society? I am afraid, with their sharpened wits and with no social background they will, in most cases, take to living on the credulity or vice of large cities.

The case of girls is peculiarly difficult. You pick up a stray and destitute girl, house her in your institutions, give her a training under city conditions. She has no family, no caste; she does not belong to anybody except herself; and she has got city tastes and equipments. Where will she go? When she emerges out of your Homes she will live on the city, her wits and her body her only capital.

I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that all our efforts will not bear fruit unless the destitute children that are collected in Bombay are placed under village conditions round about Bombay; are trained to a rigorous village life; and are then sent out in different parts of the provinces to work in colonies where they will be trained as village workers.

I, therefore, want your assistance to consider the following questions: (a) Whether our City institutions should not serve only as exchanges for collecting and distributing destitute children and specialised institutions for such of them as have been selected as intellectually and morally fit for city life? (b) Whether it would not be better to keep these children under village conditions round about Bombay rather than put them in narrow stone walls of our City institutions? (c) Whether it would not be better to evolve a system of village homes in the Province where children could be trained to be village worker (d) Whether it is not possible to give these children some kind of social background by giving them uniform cultural training of some kind.

COCOANUT DAY TRAGEDY

Watery Grave For Surat Holiday-Makers: Boat Capsizes In Tapti

SURAT, August 12.

Cocoanut Day, which was celebrated to-day in Surat, was marred by a drowning tragedy this evening when a boat carrying fifty holiday-makers, including a large number of women and children, capsized in the flooded Tapti. Only four persons, including two of the boatsmen, are so far known to have been saved. The rest are believed to have perished

Large numbers of holiday-makers on the river-banks watched the tragedy helplessly, as the river is in high floods and there was no help available.

The police are now on the scene and a vigorous search is being carried out.—A. P.

80 LIVES LOST IN TAPTI TRAGEDY

Congress Workers And Nagarik Mandal Collect Data

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, August 13.

As regards the last evening tragedy of sinking of a ship in the river Tapti, nothing more has been heard till now but the Congress workers have been able to get the names of the persons who had been in the ship, by inquiring during last night, throughout the city, and have declared that nearly 79 persons have been drowned, amongst whom the chief are Bohras, Muslims Golas, Sonis and one Anavil Bhimbhai of Bulsar, serving in the Income-Tax Department, with 15 children.

The citizens are observing hartal and are gathering at the river side. Deep sorrow prevails throughout the City, and as a result the Cocoanut Day turned into a sorrowful sea of mourning.

About 80 people are found missing as a result of the terrible boat tragedy, yesterday, as gathered by the Nagrik Mandal, Surat.

The Secretary and the other workers of the Mandal motored throughout the city the whole night and collected the names in the morning, they saw the Collector and requested him to have nets spread in the waters. They also got the assurance that all the corpses will be brought to Surat for identification.

This news was broadcasted by the Secretary of the Nagrik Mandal at Dacca, Ovara, where thousands of panic-stricken citizens had gathered. Relief is being contemplated.

Gandhiji On Speakers And Politics

Liberal Interpretation Does Not Mean Twisting Constitutional Rules

A friend writes a long letter with reference to my article on "Speakers and Politics", writes Gandhiji in "Harijan". What is discussed in the letter can be put thus in the form of a question: "When you say that the language of the Government of India Act should be stretched to the farthest limit, so as to give the greatest strength to the movement for Independence, do you imply that the Speaker should or, can, knowingly twist any section of the Act so as to give it the desired meaning?"

I should be surprised if such an implication could be extracted from my article. It will amount to encouraging untruth.

A Speaker who knowingly gives an interpretation contrary to the plain meaning of a text, renders himself unfit for the high office and discredits the Congress cause. He must, at all cost, preserve the Congress credit for honesty and integrity.

What, however, I have meant is that where a section is manifestly capable of two meanings or more, he is bound to give that which favours the national cause. And when a section bears only one meaning which is manifestly restrictive of the people's liberty, he must unhesitatingly give that meaning.

I have no doubt that such impartiality on the part of a Speaker will enhance his reputation and to that extent increase the moral prestige of the Congress.

Having discarded violence, the strength of the Congress depends wholly upon the moral fibre and fearlessness of individual Congressmen.

BANNU.—Reports have been received here that Gurguri police station in Kohat district was attacked by a tribal gang. Some policemen are reported to have been injured and fire-arms taken away.

WHEN PICKETING IS VIOLENCE

Dharasana Is No Comparison, Says Gandhiji

"TO PREVENT WORKERS FROM GOING TO THEIR WORK BY STANDING IN FRONT OF THEM IS PURE VIOLENCE AND MUST BE GIVEN UP," writes Mahatma Gandhi in to-day's "Harijan" under the caption "IS VIOLENCE CREEPING IN?"

He cites a few instances where Congressmen were alleged to have adopted violent tactics with regard to Labour disputes and other internal quarrels. Deprecating such acting he adds: "IF VIOLENCE IS NOT CHECKED IN TIME, THE CONGRESS WILL GO TO PIECES PURELY FROM INTERNAL DECAY."

The following is the full text of the article:—

Mahadev has passed on to me information containing complaints about violence being done by Convressmen. One complaint is that, in the name of peaceful picketing, picketers are resorting to methods bordering on violence, such as making a living wall beyond which no one can pass without being hurt or hurting those who make the wall. As the author of peaceful picketing I cannot recall a single instance in which I had encouraged such picketing.

A friend has quoted Dharasana against me. I had suggested the occupation of salt works. But that is wholly inapplicable to the case under consideration.

In Dharasana the objective was the salt works of which possession had to be taken and maintained as against the Government. The action could hardly be called picketing. But to prevent workers from going to their work by standing in front of them is pure violence and must be given up. The owners of mills or other factories would be fully justified in invoking the assistance of the police, and a Congress Government would be bound to provide it if the Congressmen concerned would not desist.

Another instance brought to my notice is that of a body of Congressmen having taken possession of the offices of a Congress Committee recognized by the Provincial Congress Committee. This is surely unpardonable unruliness.

The third instance is that of breaking up meetings by shouting and otherwise creating disturbances.

The fourth is that of reviling capitalists as a class and inciting people to loot them

All these are clear instances of violence and indiscipline. I am told that such unruliness is on the increese. I have before me a letter which bitterly complains that whereas capitalists used to get justice during the old regime, now under the Congress regime they not only get no justice but are even insulted and humiliated.

There can be no doubt that the British system favours capitalism. The Congress, which aims at securing full justice for the famishing millions, cannot favour capitalism. But the Congress, so long as it retains non-violence as its basic policy, cannot resort to usurpation. much less allow any class of persons to be insulted or humiliated in any way whatsoever or allow any Congressman or a body of Congressmen to take the law into their own hands.

Nor can the Congress tolerate violent picketing or speeches inciting to violence

If violence is not checked in time, the Congress will go to pieces purely from internal decay. It is up to the heads of provincial and subordinate committees to root out the evil without the least delay. If on the other hand Congressmen in general are tired of non-violence, the sooner the first article of the constitution is revised the better it will be for all concerned and the country.

Let it not be said of the great organisation that it used truth and non-violence as a cloak to cover untruth and violence.

"LET GANDHIJI VISIT TRIBAL AREA"

Stormy Debate On Frontier Policy Expected On Monday

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, Aug. 12.

Some indication that Mr. Ogilvie's Bill to penalise the anti-war campaign coming on Monday will provoke a stormy debate was available to-day in the Assembly.

"What" was Mr. Satyamurti's astonished exclamation when the Chair announced that the Governor-General had disallowed Mr. Asaf Ali's adjournment motion on Sir P. Chetwode's remarks against Indian officers. "We shall see about your Bill" cried Mr. Asaf Ali turning to Mr. Ogilvie, Defence Secretary who gravely nodded in reply.

The main topic of discussion in the lobbies was the Governor-General's frequent use of special powers. Sir Abdul Quayum told me he was issuing a statement to the Press to protest against Viceroy's refusal to give permission for a motion to discuss the Frontier policy "No such facilities have been asked for" was Sir Charles Metcalfe's answer to Mr. Satyamurti who suggested that Gandhiji should be given facilities to visit the tribal area. He revealed that informal consultations were probably made with the Congress Government of the Frontier, but he pleaded, there were constitutional difficulties in the way of formal consultations.

The gentle voice of Mrs. Subbaroyan was heard again to-day pleading for waiting rooms for women passengers and women's representation in advisory committees. "Give minimum facilities to women of poorer classes before granting additional facilities to upper class passengers", pleaded the lady member but the stony heart of Mr. Clow would not melt. His reply as before was "commercial consideration".

RANJIT'S
RECORD
MAKER

Directed By:
CHATURBHUJ DOSHI.

Replete with
SONG-BEAUTY
DRAMA PATHOS

'Gorakh Aya'

Gate Crashing

STARRING:
RAJ KUMARI
MAZHAR
T. KAPOOR

Daily: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Mon. & Hol.: 3 p.m.

NOW IN THE
3RD WEEK AT WEST END

Rajen Babu In Madras

Private Visit With Jamnalal And Mrs. Bajaj

MADRAS, August 13.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Seth Jamnalal and Mrs Bajaj arrived in Madras this morning by the Calcutta Mail.

Though they are on a private visit and their arrival was kept secret, there was a large gathering at the platform which accorded them an enthusiastic reception

The Calcutta mail arrived 50 minutes late to-day, and Mr C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, who came to the station to receive them had to return as he had to fulfil some other engagements this morning.

Mr. M. Satyanarayana, General Secretary of the Dakshinabharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, received them on arrival and they all motored to the Hindi Prachar Sabha office which they will be leaving this afternoon for Tiruvannamalai They will be staying in Ramana Ashram at Tiruvannamalai for four days

They are expected to return to Madras on the 19th morning and leave immediately by Grand Trunk express for Wardha which they will reach on the 20th instant.—A. P.

Don't Sign Slavery Bonds

Pangarkar's Warning To Kisans And Halis

(From Our Correspondent).
SURAT, Aug. 12.

Mr. D. M. Pangarkar, secretary Gujart Kisan Sabha has issued the following press statement:—

When the attempts of the Baroda state officials have failed to force the Kisans and the Halis to sign or put the thumb impression on Slavery Bonds and when the struggle is developing day by day, a revenue official of Mangrol has himself started touring the villages to influence Kisans and the Halis

I warn the Kisans and the Halis that this move is meant to distract them from their onward march.

An urgent meeting of the Gujrat Kisan Sabha will be held on 20th instant at 2 p.m., at the office of the Kisan Sabha Gangotri Press, Khand Bazar, Surat, in order to discuss the constitution of the Gujrat Kisan Sabha; the Mangrol struggle; plan for the building up of the Kisan organisations in the Cutch and Kathiawad and districts of Gujrat.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 3, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akhar 17, 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 13, 1307
Hightide: 1-28 13-40
Lowtide. 7-12 19-49
Sunrise: 6h 19m
Sunset: 7h 8m

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Kallidaikurichi Sankaralinga Aiyar—Vocal, Trivendrum Krishnaswami Iyengar—Violin and Pangyanad Raghunatha Aiyar—Mridangam at 4-25 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

Mr. S. R. Hattiangady, Vice-President, the Kanara Saraswat Association, will be 'At Home' to all successful students at the University and other examinations in the Robert Money School Hall, Proctor Road, to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. S. N. Kalbag, President of the Association, will address the students.

KURANIC SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and Its Teaching", every Sunday, in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station, from 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

G. T. BOARDING SCHOOL

The 21st annual social gathering of the G. T. Boarding School will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Pathashalla Hall, when the Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai will preside.

MUNICIPAL LORRY KILLS GIRL

Gitabai, a small girl aged 5, was knocked down by a Municipal lorry on Worli Chawl Road, on Saturday evening. She died on the spot. The body was removed to the Morgue by the DeLisle Road Police who are making enquiries in the matter.

BOMBAY NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

'The School Day' of the Bombay Night High School will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. in the School Hall.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Law of Cycles" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

HOW ARE BODILY ELEMENTS CREATED

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, (3rd Floor), Cowasji Patel St., to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give a talk on "According to Zoroastrian Cosmogenesis how are the bodily elements created." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

MAHARASHTRA SEVA MANDAL

The adjourned general meeting of Maharastra Seva Mandal, Maharastra Vyayam Shala, Band Troop and Sports Club will be held, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Mandal's Hall.

B. Y. L. AND D. ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Bombay Youths' Literary and Debating Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at the King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA

The third annual gathering of the Sangh will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Dr. M. Venkatrao Shetty, will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-40 p.m. when Pt. Ganapatiji Vedopadeshak will deliver a lecture on "The Preaching of Arya Samaj" in the Samaj Mandir at Girgaon Back Road, (Kalodwadi).

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) "Yajnadattaji" will deliver a lecture on "Vedopdesh" at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"A Damsel in Distress" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"City Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTAUR—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chhote Sirkar' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
EROS—"Adventures of Tom Sawyers" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chhote Sirkar." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Janabai". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
METRO—"In Old Chicago". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti Mata". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Adventures of Marco Polo" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Nirmala" Daily at usual time.
REGAL—"The Adventures of Robin-Hood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gorakh Aya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m

THE NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "There Should Be No Talk About Socialism in India Before Swaraj" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. when Mr. S. D. Acharya will move the proposition and Mr. K. B. Golwalla will lead the opposition. Dr. Clifford Manshardt, will preside.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN SABHA, BOMBAY

Dr. A. P. Naik, will deliver a lecture on "Every-day Ailments of Children and Their Remedies", to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Bhau Daji Bhuvan, Saraswat Colony, Matunga (G. I. P.). Dr. A. V. Baliga will preside.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM

Under the auspices of the above Institution, Swami Ramdas will give a public discourse in English on "Universal Religion" to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at Laxmibaug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class at the Ashram Library Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.). The subject of the lecture will be on "Self Knowledge."

A public meeting of the Citizens of Andheri will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Gazdar Hall, to express an opinion about the seats allotted to Andheri in the Vile Parle Municipality.

MUMBAI MARATHI GRANTHA SANGRAHALAYA

The 39th annual function of the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Brahmin Sabha Hall, Girgaum, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Prof. N. S. Phadke, will speak on "Storms, small and great, on the Sea of Literature."

SREE GAUDIYA MATH

Under the auspices of the local branch of the Gaudiya Mission, a free public discourse in Hindi on the "Message of Lord Chaitanya" will be delivered at the above Math, Cullian-das Building, Gowalia Tank Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 7-30.

Control By Congress Cabinet Over Provincial Administrations

Bombay Meeting Rejects Plea It Is Not Advisable

"In the opinion of this House, the control of the Congress Working Committee over the administration of the provinces is not advisable, in accordance with the acknowledged principles of democracy."

The above proposition which was debated at length at the Blavatsky Hall on Saturday under the joint auspices of the Kanara Brotherhood and Karnatak Association, was lost by an overwhelming majority, when put to vote.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, who presided over the debate, desired to address the House first himself. He desired to say a few words particularly in view of the extraordinary situation created by the C. P. Ministerial crisis.

DON'T BE CARRIED AWAY BY SOLITARY EXAMPLE

He appealed to the House not to be carried away by the single instance (of C. P.) He wanted the House, which represented the "masses as a whole" to consider the proposition by itself. "While reserving his opinion" Mr. Chagla pointed out, if Dr. Khare owed his allegiance to his party and the people of C. P., he was right, but if he owed his loyalty above all to the I. N. Congress of which he was a member, he was wrong and the attitude of the Working Committee was right.

He asked, if a man could not call his own [illegible] his own, where was democracy?

He queried, whether they had confidence in their leaders? Finally, he asked the House to vote and complemented the speakers who, he said, debated with all eloquence, frivolity, fluency, and ridicule, due in a debate of the sort.

The audience which was divided in its mind throughout plumped a vote against the proposition after the clarification effected by the Chair.

Mr. S. A. Palekar moved and T. A. Kamat opposed the proposition, and other speakers followed, while the usual argument of Fascism and Autocracy in Congress were repeated and refuted.

Security Demanded From Gujarati Weekly

The Government of Bombay have ordered Mr. Thakkar Lowji Madan, Printer and Publisher of the "Garjana" a Gujarati weekly of Bombay, and Mr. Shaikh Amir Shaikh Abdulla, Keeper of the Al Printing Press, Islampura, Bombay, to deposit under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, Rs. 1,500 each, as security for publishing articles in issues of the above journal containing words falling under Clauses (a) and (e) of the Section 4 (1) of the Act.

DEPARTURE BY MAIL STEAMER

P. & O. boat s.s. "Narkunda" left for England on Saturday.

Travelling in the steamer to England are Sir John Pedan, President of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, Sir Andrew Caldecott, Governor of Ceylon, Lady Caldecott, and their daughter, Miss Joan Caldecott.

BOMBAY SYMPHONY CONCERT

The next concert of the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society will be held on Monday, the 15th instant at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-30 p.m.

Miss Olga Athalde who needs no introduction to Bombay audiences will play Beethoven's famous "Emperor" concerts, with the orchestra.

The other items on the programme which is a particularly good one, include Wagner's beautiful "Siegfried Idyll" which was composed for Frau Wagner after the birth of their Son Siegfried; Berlioz's delightful "Overture: Carnaval Romani; Grieg's "Huldigungs Marsch" from "Sigurd Josalfar" and an always acceptable and satisfying item Moussorgsky's "Gopak" from "The Fair at Sorochiusk" a popular dance of the peasants of the Ukraine.

WORLI YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

A public meeting of the residents of B. D. D. Chawls, Worli, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Jaumbore Maidan to discuss certain reforms and grievances of the tenants. Dr Govende will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

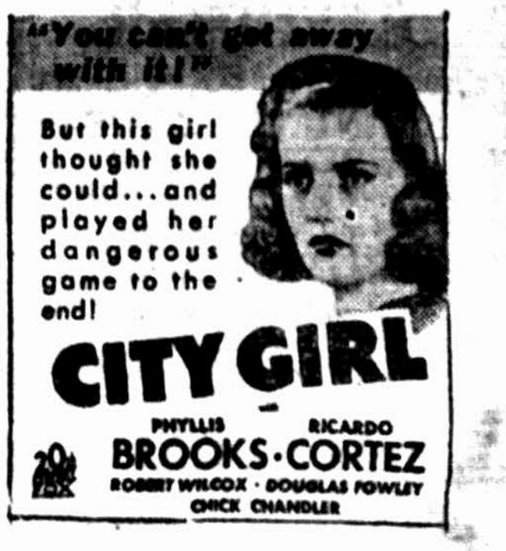
Prof. R. Pratapgiri M.A. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

The first meeting of the intending recruits of the Bombay Students' Brigade will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the office of the Union, Students' Home, 48, Hughes Road, opposite Cecil Restaurant.

2ND BIG WEEK!
REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Screen's Most Dashing Star in the Role He Was Born to Play!

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.


"You can't get away with it!"
But this girl thought she could... and played her dangerous game to the end!
CITY GIRL
PHYLLIS BROOKS
RICARDO CORTEZ
ROBERT WILCOX · DOUGLAS FOWLEY
CHICK CHANDLER

15th WEEK!
PRABHAT'S
"GOPAL KRISHNA"
(HINDI)
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY, MATINEE: 2-30 P.M.
CENTRAL
CINEMA:————:GIRGAUM

KRISHNA
TALKIES ::: DUBASH THEATRE
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY: 2-30 P. M.
MINERVA'S SOCIAL:
'JAILOR'

THE SIX-STAR SENSATION
"RAJA GOPICHAND"
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW: 2-30 P. M.
OPERA HOUSE

The Story of
A SLOGAN
Run Amuck!
H U N S PICTURES'
'BRAHMACHARI'
COMING SOON AT
MAJESTIC

3rd GREAT WEEK
Great Marathi Devotional Talkie
SANT
J-A-N-A-B-A-I
Featuring
HEERABAI BARODKER
KAMLABAI BARODKER
ANANT MARATHE,
SURESH BABU,
PENDSE
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
3 Shows Daily5-15, 8, 10-30
Matinees on Holiday 2-30
JANABAI

BOMBAY "DRY AREAS"

Restriction On Import, Transport, Export And Possession Of Intoxicants

As already announced Government have declared the following areas i.e. (1) Newasa and Shevgaon Talukas and Pathardi Mahal in the Ahmednagar district; (2) Kumta and Ankola Talukas in the Kanara district; and (3) Wagra and Jambusar Talukas in the Broach and Panch Mahals District to be a dry area within which the sale by retail to the public, of country liquor, toddy and foreign liquor including spirits, wines and beer has been prohibited with effect from 1st April 1938. Similarly, the sale by retail (within the dry area) of ganja, bhang and opium has been stopped to persons other than those producing certificates in the prescribed form from local Registered Medical Practitioners. Special restrictions, as notified in a previous Press Note were also proposed to be imposed on the import, transport, export and possession of intoxicants (excisable articles) in these areas. Pending the publication of requisite notifications under the Abkari Act, persons bringing in or taking out, or possessing within the area excisable articles were allowed to do so subject only to the restrictions hitherto existing.

The notifications regarding these rural dry areas have now been published at pages 1304 to 1311 of Part IV A of "Bombay Government Gazette," dated 12th July 1938. The restrictions now imposed are briefly:—The import, export, transport and possession of country spirit, toddy, potable foreign liquors including wines, spirits and beer.

The transport into and within the dry area of country spirit is prohibited except in unopened quart bottles bearing the Government seal or capsule thereon. The sale of medicated wines, Drakshasava and other Asavas containing alcohol and spirituous preparations given in the schedule has been disallowed except by licensed chemists to persons producing prescriptions from Registered Medical Practitioners and such Vaidyas and Hakims as are approved by the Collector. Opium and drug addicts producing certificates in the prescribed form from local Registered Medical Practitioners can obtain drugs only subject to the quantities specified in the certificate.

INTERRUPTION IN TRAIN SERVICE

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, wires to the "United Press" from Lalmanirhat:—

"The water level at dip No. 3 between Purnea and Purnea Court on the Purnea-Murliganj section of the E. B. Railway has again risen, causing interruption of through running of passenger trains. Transhipment of passengers, parcels and luggage by trolly has commenced from this morning. 317 Up and 316 Down were first trains transhipped."—United Press.

Kalyantri To Tour C. I. States

Mr. Kalyan[illegible]nt of the Rajputana and [illegible]l India States' Peoples Conference left Bombay to-night on a tour of the States in connection with the agitation prevailing therein.

He is proceeding to Indore, Sorawal, Alwar, Jaipur, Dholpur and Sikar to study local conditions there and the reason for such agitation.

Mr. Kalyantri is accompanied by a deputation of the States peoples.—United Press.

DEVIKA RANI & ASHOK KUMAR
THE INIMITABLE PAIR OF THE INDIAN PICTURE—WORLD
ARE CO-STARRING ONCE AGAIN
in BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST SCREEN MASTERPIECE
VACHAN
A GREAT PICTURE FROM THE PRODUCERS OF MANY GREAT SCREEN DELIGHTS.
WILL BE RELEASED ON
FRIDAY–19th AUGUST
AT ROXY TALKIES
4 SHOWS on FRIDAY: 2-30; 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.

IN 5th GLORIOUS WEEK
GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S
BAGHBAN
Director: A. R. KARDAR
Starring:
BIMLA KUMARI & NANDREKER
with
SITARA, YASMIN, NAZIR, ASHRAF KHAN, LALLA, YAKOOB, K. N. SINGH, WASTI, MIRZA MUSHARAF.
A Magnificent Story with 100 per cent. Entertainment value.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
MATINEES AT 2-30 ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY & MONDAY.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

DIRECTOR LLOYD BACON GETS HIS NAME INTO VIEW IN EVERY FILM HE DIRECTS.... IN "RACKET BUSTERS" YOU'LL SEE A SIGN ON A STORE READING "DOUGLAS and BACON".
LYNN BARI, THE HARD-BOILED GOLD-DIGGER IN "ALWAYS GOOD-BYE", IS A MINISTER'S DAUGHTER.
HUGH HERBERT, WHO BOUGHT A SECOND-HAND BICYCLE TO REDUCE, CLAIMS HE'S GAINED 5 LBS. AND THE BIKE HAS LOST 7 OUNCES..... IN NUTS, BOLTS AND SPOKES!

SOCIALIST JAILED

Sequel To Defiance Of Travancore Ban

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 13.

Mr. N. C. Sekhar who addressed a meeting last evening in defiance of the prohibition order was sentenced to-day by the Second Class Magistrate under Police Regulation to 14 day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default further seven days' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR AT SHOLAPUR

Lays Foundation Stone Of Municipal Hospital

SHOLAPUR, August 12.

His Excellency the Governor visited the Depressed Class hostel this evening where he was shown round by Rao Bahadur Mulay and J. S. Aidale, M.L.A. The Governor was pleased to see the handicraft exhibits prepared by the hostel boys. Accompanied by Lady Lumley, His Excellency proceeded to lay the foundation-stone of the infectious diseases hospital which is to be built by the town municipality.—A. P.

Laying the foundation stone of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Sholapur to-day, His Excellency the Governor said:—

"I am happy to have this opportunity of inaugurating the Sholapur Municipal Infectious Diseases Hospital: a new milestone on the road towards the safeguarding of your City's health. With your large and increasing population, and much variety in its manner of life and housing conditions, the threat of an epidemic, whether it be plague, cholera or smallpox must always be a matter for grave anxiety.

The limit of our power to check the ravages of disease is, I am confident, still far ahead of us; and it is incumbent upon those in positions of authority, and responsible for the health of thousands, to set their eyes steadfastly upon the next obstacle on the path and to consolidate the ground already won.

Before we leave your City, Lady Lumley and I hope to have gained a fair insight into the various institutions already working in the cause of public health; but it will be particularly gratifying to us to feel that our visit has been associated with the inauguration of an institution so important as this Infectious Diseases Hospital. You may be certain that we shall watch its development with interest and sympathy. I was glad to note, from the plans forwarded to me, that it has been designed to admit of expansion when the need arises.

In conclusion, His Excellency hoped that Sholapur will soon, be able to establish a well-equipped anti-tuberculosis clinic too to serve the city, towards the realization of which, the campaign has already been inaugurated by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow.

CASE AGAINST EDITOR WITHDRAWN

RANGOON August 12.

The order demanding security from the Burmese daily "Progress" and the case against its Editor, Mr. U. Tun Than under Section 188 were both withdrawn by Government to-day.

The Printer and Publisher of "Sharp" the Urdu daily whose declaration was recently annulled following the demand of security from the paper, has now made a fresh declaration which is being considered by the Government.—United Press.

Diploma Course For Music

Calcutta University Plan

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

It is understood that the University of Calcutta will shortly introduce a deploma course for music. The course will be for two years and includes both vocal and instrumental music. It is further understood that the well-known musician Mr. Dilip Kumar Roy will be invited to be in charge of the department although no final decision has yet been taken in this connection.

The University, it may be recalled, appointed an expert committee consisting, among others, of Prof. Khangendra Nath Mitra and Prof. Sahid Surhrawardy to go into the question. Their report was considered at a conference of prominent musicians and music-exponents of the city called by the University. It is on the final recommendations made by this conference that the University is shortly going to introduce this scheme:—United Press.

HUNGER-MARCHERS IN FLOODED AREAS

People Live In Bamboo Machans And Rafters

RANGPUR, Aug. 12.

Rivers Dharala, Dudhkumar and Brahmaputra have again swollen up abnormally due to heavy rainfall, inundating the riparian villages and the people in those localities are living on bamboo 'machans' and banana rafts. Various diseases have also broken out in an epidemic form in the affected areas.

About 3,000 hunger-marchers from the flood areas have arrived at the town, carrying red flags and raising various Kisan slogans.

The Marwari Relief Society has opened flood distributing centre, wherefrom cooked food is being supplied to the needy.—United Press.

TELUGU DAILY FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 12.

The management of the "Indian Express" have decided to start a Telugu daily under the title "Andhra Prabha," under the editorship of Mr. K. Subba Rao, the joint editor of the "Indian Express." Mr. Rao declared himself as printer and publisher of the new journal to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The first issue of the paper will come out on August 15 next.—United Press.

THE BROADWAY

KINGSWAY:——————:DADAR

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW AT 10-30 A. M.

A MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTION:

"CAPTAIN BLOOD"

RAFAEL SABATINI'S classic romance of the gracious renegade who fought a king's armada to win the love of the woman who had bought him as her slave!

with

ERROL FLYNN

OLIVIA De HAVILLAND

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

FRED ASTAIRE

in

'A DAMSEL IN DISTRESS"

NEW THEATRES'

ODE

TO MOTHER EARTH

'Dharti-Mata'

RICH, as the Motherland's Sacred Soil! | PLEASING, as the Full grown Paddy Field!

AS MUSICAL AS THE FARMERS IN HARVEST TIME

STARRING:

SAIGAL

with

Directed By:

NITIN BOSE

the Director who makes only Masterpieces!

KAMLESH KUMARI, UMASHASHI

also

NAWAB, JAGDISH, K. C. DEY, NEMO.

BOMBAY CITY'S CENTRE IS NOW THE

Daily: 5, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

To-day & Tom.: 2 p.m.

Minerva

TALKIES :: LAMINGTON ROAD

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

ANITA LOUISE PLAYED HER FIRST GROWN-UP ROLE (LOVE SCENES AND ALL) WHEN SHE WAS ONLY 13.!
"PRINCE MIKE ROMANOFF" LOST THE ROLE OF THE BOGUS RUSSIAN PRINCE IN "ELLIS ISLAND"..... BECAUSE HE DIDN'T LOOK THE PART!
NEARLY 10 TIMES MORE BATHING GIRL PHOTOS ARE NOW MADE IN HOLLYWOOD THAN WERE TAKEN DURING THE MACK SENNETT "BATHING BEAUTY" ERA..... AND NO WONDER!
CHARLES BRUNO

FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION

Having received requests from many of our readers to give another "Figure Words" Competition as the one which appeared last some three months ago attracted considerable attention and interest, we have decided to repeat a similar Competition and hope that this time also the winners may get big prizes.

Each letter of the alphabet is given marks according to its position in the alphabet, e.g., A-1, H-8, Q-17, Z-26. For the convenience and ready guidance of the readers a list of the marks is given below.

The illustrations on the left show well-known objects, a list of which is also given below. For the purpose of this competition you are to pick out the words from this list only.

The marks for each of the letters in the name of the object are to be totalled up. For example the illustration "D" is that of "Hills". The total number of marks for "Hills" is "60" (H-8, I-9, L-12, L-12, S-19). The block No. 14 in the series to the right shows the figure 60. You have therefore to enter No. 14 against "D" in the coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like with an Entrance Fee of Annas Eight for each coupon before 17th August subject to and observing the following rules.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

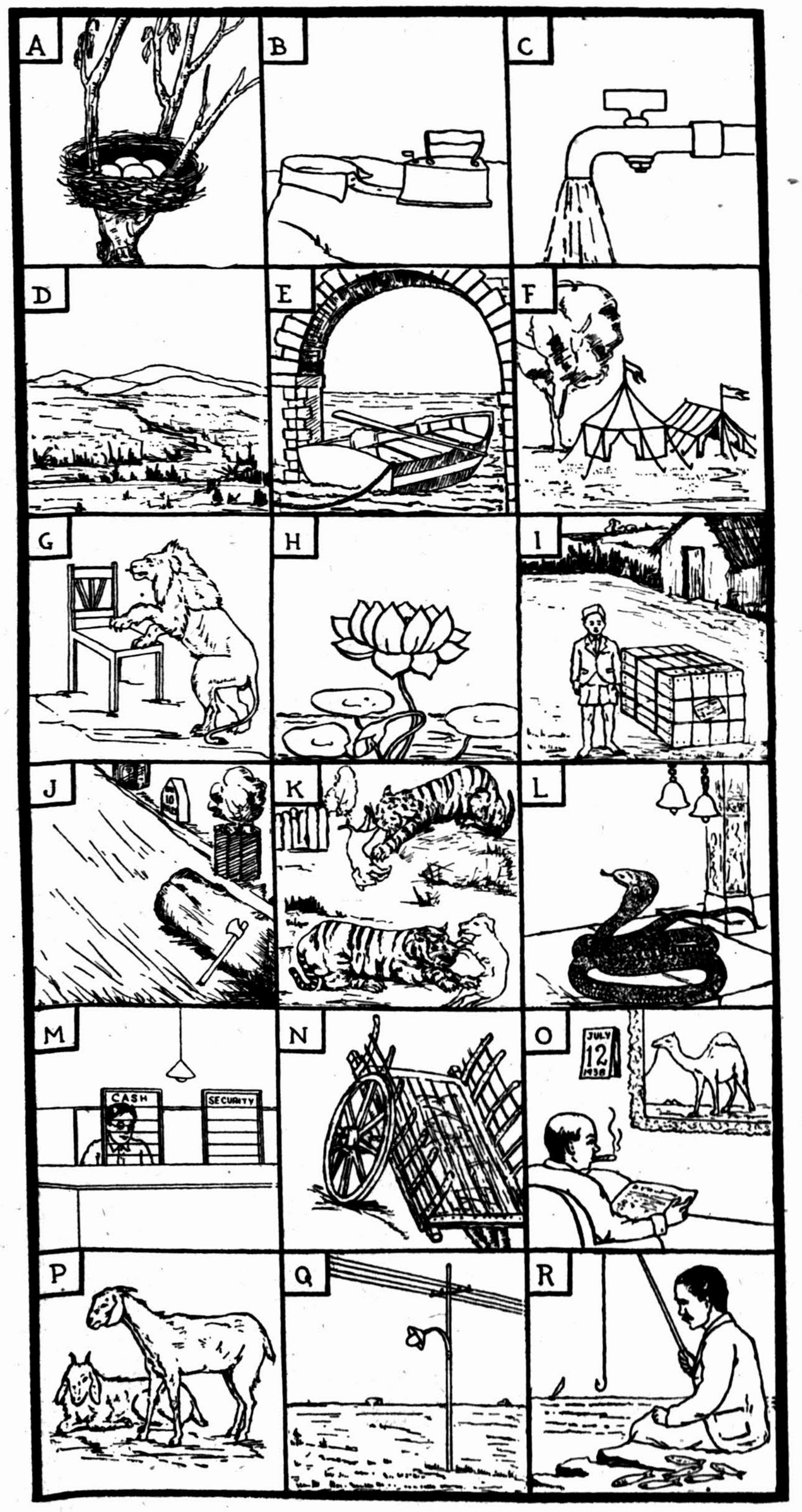
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 17th August, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for an entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not



A—1	N—14
B—2	O—15
C—3	P—16
D—4	Q—17
E—5	R—18
F—6	S—19
G—7	T—20
H—8	U—21
I—9	V—22
J—10	W—23
K—11	X—24
L—12	Y—25
M—13	Z—26

LIST OF OBJECTS

ARCH	DATE	LOG
AXE	DOGS	LOTUS
BANK	FISH	MAN
BELLS	FLAGS	NEST
BOAT	GOATS	OAR
BOY	HILLS	ROAD
CAMEL	HOOK	SHIRT
CASE	HUT	TAP
CHAIR	IRON	TENTS
CIGAR	LAMP	TIGERS
CLERK	LIGHT	WHEEL
COBRA	LION	WIRES.

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

1 **28**	2 **30**	3 **34**
4 **37**	5 **38**	6 **39**
7 **42**	8 **45**	9 **49**
10 **50**	11 **53**	12 **56**
13 **58**	14 **60**	15 **62**
16 **74**	17 **78**	18 **87**

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO. 706, G. P. O. BOMBAY.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 17th AUG., 1938

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries. Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Figure Words Competition

14/8

A	
B	
C	
D	14
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of June 1938

We have purchased the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of June 1938. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

214793 Rs. 100
DR. MISS RATAN MANTRI,
66, Peddar Road, BOMBAY.

569462 Rs. 50
R. K. SHETTY,
Shanti Bhoovan Hindu Restaurant,
Sitaram Bldg., Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

380920 Rs. 50
MISS P. J. JANIKER,
Anandpura, BARODA.

424981 Rs. 25
DR. N. S. KUMTA,
Bhasker Bhuwan,
Sir Bhalchandra Road,
Matunga, BOMBAY.

430176 Rs. 10
RAMA M. IYER,
C/o South British Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Canada Bldg., Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

571248 Rs. 10
N. M. JALUNDWALLA,
C/o Mohan Sons & Co.,
22, Apollo Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

125782 Rs. 10
R. L. PURANIK,
C/o B. N. Mahajan, Ramdas Penth, AKOLA (Berar).

216374 Rs. 5
REYMOND D'MELLO,
24-A, Rajan, BANDRA.

384456 Rs. 5
RATILAL B. DESAI,
Majestic Mansion,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

428019 Rs. 5
W. S. DE SOUZA,
C/o W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.,
Henley House, Ballard Estate,
Fort, BOMBAY.

426861 Rs. 5
S. D. GOSARI,
Pandubala Chawl, Sinnar Gate,
Nasik Road, NASIK.

385062 Rs. 5
R. D. KULKARNI MAMLATDAR,
Nandurbar Dist.,
WEST KHANDESH.

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of June 1938

We have purchased the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of June 1938. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

422614 Rs. 25
KALIDAS BHIMBHAI, LIFTMAN,
Carmichael House,
Peddar Road, BOMBAY.

427091 Rs. 10
R. D. MOTAFARUM,
39-E, Hill Road, BANDRA.

423681 Rs. 10
CONTINENTAL PHOTO SERVICE
243, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

219683 Rs. 10
TARABAI MANGALDAS,
Marwari Chawl, KANDIVLI.

570097 Rs. 10
ABDUL KARIM ABDUL REHMAN
126, Chakla Street, BOMBAY 3.

388479 Rs. 10
KANTILAL ACHRATLAL PATELL
Dariyapura, Loonsawad,
Kadwa Pole,
Rajputwad, AHMEDABAD.

431870 Rs. 10
KHATRI MANILAL VAGHJI,
Wood Merchant, Keshod,
KATHIAWAR.

423675 Rs. 5
C. M. MEHTA,
Room No. 53, Sukhanand Chawl No. 1, Khatarali Lane,
BOMBAY 4.

385682 Rs. 5
ADAMJI ESSA,
C/o Gulzare Mustafa Hotel,
Station Road, Billimora,
Dist. SURAT.

379284 Rs. 5
E. A. METHIWALA,
Near Juma Masjid,
Jamnagar, KATHIAWAR.

563920 Rs. 5
SAIYAD ABDUL RAZAK BIN NAZIUDIN,
Retired Guard, Ranika,
BHAVNAGAR B. S. Rly.

424355 Rs. 5
LALJI JERAM,
C/o Jeram Velji Monani,
Kotadi Mahadev-Puri,
CUTCH, TALUKA MANDVI.

Hygiene Then And Now

Recent Advances In Manufacture Of Disinfectants

If one looks up the word "disinfection" in the old dictionary in one of the middle of the last century for instance—either one does not find it at all or else at the most, very meagrely defined. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the method of disinfection is comparatively new and has only been developed in any real sense during the present century. Hygiene on the other hand, dates from much earlier period.

Thus one finds that in about 1500 B. C. under the rule of the greatest of the Pharaohs, the Egyptians had evolved all kinds of hygienic rules concerning foods, building sites, methods of all cleaning the skin etc. It is very probable also, that the Jews, during their time of exile in Egypt, took over and adapted many of these hygienic prescriptions and converted them into religious conventions regarding partaking of certain foods, marriage and so forth. According to the latest researches, similar hygienic measures were customary amongst the great peoples of Central and South America at the time of the Spanish Conquest in about 1500 A. D. Of course the Grecks had known the meaning of hygienic as early as 800 B. C.; and here and there statements of a medical nature which point to a knowledge of hygiene are to be found in the writings of the famous Ionic philosophers. Then Athens was succeeded by Rome, and the Romans inherited these measures from their great forebears. To-day every traveller in Italy can see for himself, remnants of the most amazing sanitary arrangements; and recent excavations in the devasted cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum have considerably increased our knowledge in this direction.

Knowledge Of Hygiene Neglected

But in the middle ages, conditions were radically different. Here, the frequent plagues and epidemics accompanied by a general feeling of the world disaster, shows that by this time all knowledge of hygiene had been neglected or abandoned. Only at the end of those centuries when appalling epidemics had convulsed the masses of every nation and great changes had taken place in both the inner and outer lives of human beings, did hygiene make its appearance once again.

Later, the way to prevent and combat infectious disease became one of the most vital and important tasks of medical research; and the method of disinfection developed into one of the physician's most potent weapons.

At the end of the 18th century, Jenner discovered how to fight smallpox by inoculation. Lister introduced the antiseptic treatment of wounds and Pasteur and Koch realised the importance of these methods for the whole science of therapeutics. Under their influence, the object of the new hygiene became that of rendering harmless the germs of infectious disease. At the same time, disinfection was subjected to a development which is considerably indebted to chemistry. For by means of chemicals-beginning with hydrogen peroxide and the coarser chloride of lime, through the many various types of disinfectants containing mercury and the carbolic acid which was used by Lister in 1867 to the newest types such as zephirol—disinfection became one of the most effective weapons of therapeutics. And now every day, increased efforts are being made to produce disinfectants from which all harmful effects are absent. And the fact that—quite apart from their strong disinfecting qualities, they are being produced in a form which has a very pleasant odour, is one of the reasons for their universal success to-day.

THE
BOMBAY SENTINEL

A Daily Newspaper Published Every Evening

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	LOCAL Rs.	A.	MOFUSSIL Rs.	A.
One year	20	0	One year	25	0
Six months	11	0	Six months	13	0
Three months	6	0	Three months	7	0
One month	2	4	One month	3	0

For Rates of Advertisements Apply to:—

THE MANAGER.

"THE BOMBAY SENTINEL,"

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SENSATIONAL OFFER
For ONE MONTH only

BEST BARGAIN
ORIGINAL Price Rs. 16/-

No middlemen's Profit
REDUCED Price Rs. 8/-

New consignment of 10000 rolled gold, all steel Swiss make Gents' and Ladies, Wrist Watches has just arrived. Shape, round, square, and Rect.. 36 hrs winding guaranteed. Accurate time keeper. Best for Dowry, Gifts, and marriage presents. Do not miss this golden opportunity, Postage and Packing free to a purchaser of 3 watches at a time. Apply sharp to avoid disappointment.
ORIENT WATCH IMPORTERS, Dept. C. Post Box 979, Bombay.

July Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of July was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for July.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager. "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m, on any working day,

WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER

Rs. 100

657807

—

Rs. 50

(for each copy)

695718

174754

—

Rs. 25

(for each copy)

846829

658321

700865

993754

Rs. 10

(for each copy)

701208

847019

659718

994629

704124

699914

848015

661234

702145

175034

Rs. 5

(for each copy)

847910
660829
995910
696718
176627
657805
848916
697794
997505
655914
703256
849165
177054
649145
850256
699253
997042
650034
851923
704123

WHITHER MADRAS—ANOTHER SECRET CIRCULAR

The recent appearance of a new nebulous scout association in Bombay to cater to the needs of the now defunct B. P. Movement in the Presidency has added some humour to the Bombay Scout world. This association, which actually consists of Mr. Charles Tyrell, about a dozen of Parsis and Dr. Suryakant Trivedi, appropriated to itself the title of the Bombay Provincial Association without the existence of a general body, the support of a single local association, or without the backing of public opinion, And in their attempt to start a new "Provincial Association", the local luminaries were aided by the Indian Headquarters. The Nawab of Chhatari, in the usual 'secret-circular' haste, has appointed Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy as a Provincial Commissioner, though I am told that, according to the decision of the Triennial Conference, he must be recommended by the Provincial Council, and must be an original member of that body. We have reason to suspect that Sir Byramji, with his usual 'bon homie' and want of acquaintance with the history of the Scout Movement in India has been led to create for himself a position for which he may be eminently fitted but for which he cannot receive at this juncture the support of any scout of the Provincial Association (now affiliated to the Hindusthan Scout Association) to which all scouts in the Bombay Presidency now owe allegiance.

The Indian Headquarters broadcasted that Sir Byramji is the Acting Commissioner in place of Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy who was then in England. The apple cart is now completely overturned as the first thing that Sir Jamshedji did on his return to Bombay was to return his warrant and declare his resignation from the B. P. Movement. I had a long interview with Sir Jamshedji. Sir Jamshedji made it clear that the Provincial Association, which has now joined the Hindusthan Scout Association, was a completely autonomous and democratic body when it belonged to the B. P. Association. He felt that as a Provincial Commissioner belonging to a democratic body he is bound to accept their decision as final He even personally felt that the Provincial Association has taken the right step and the disaffiliation from the Indian Headquarter is in the best interest of the Province. Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, who, unlike many recent scout officials, had the privilege to be a scout in his youth, is now the Provincial Commissioner of the Hindusthan Scout Association. He is very shy to shoulder the burden of a nationalised scout movement whose evolution at this stage is difficult to foresee. But he has expressed his desire to study the situation and see in what manner he can help scouting to attain its eminent educational status, free from petty wranglings into which the B. P. Movement has now plunged itself.

Whither Madras?

On August 20th, the Seva Samiti and the B. P. Movement are meeting together in Madras to carry out their plans of nationalisation. The old B. P. Association which is now independent of the Indian Headquarters, is not yet completely nationalised and the Prime Minister, keen as he always is for unity, has refused to help till unity is reached. Let us hope Madras realises that India has moved far in the path of her national destiny and she is not prepared to move further with halters round her neck. The co-operation of the European element in India is welcome, but all true friends of India must be prepared to go the whole way for Indian boys cannot limp to keep the company of stalwart Knights of the Empire or champions of the slowest pace.

A Secret Circular

The new local Association in Bombay under the leadership of Mr. Tyrell is an august follower of the follies of the Indian Headquarters. Knowing the "excellent" result that the Nawab of Chhatari's secret circular had produced on the problem of Scout unity, the local association has issued "For private information to all Members, Scouters, Scouts and Clubs of the Bombay Boy Scouts (Local) Association" a printed circular which seeks to misrepresent the Hindusthan Scout Association which has received the support of the entire Province with the exception of Bombay city.

The circular, over the signature of Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy, calls upon all Indian boys "to be loyal to the King, because the King is the rallying point around which every subject in British India and every Indian State is united. He stands for Law, Order, Justice, Liberty." (vide "Indian History" 1856-1938).

The Circular, amongst other things, says:

1. The attack upon the Movement was of a political nature.

2. The cause of this attack was an alleged statement by the Chief Scout to the effect that he had insulted India, a statement which had no substance whatever in fact, but which was nevertheless deliberately used to undermine the Boy Scouts Association in India, and this, too, in the name of "national honour."

3. The Boy Scouts Association in India answered its critics by endeavouring to understand them and took steps to meet all reasonable demands. This led to the hope of unity between the Association and those outside bodies who have done splendid work along parallel lines for many years.

4. The present issue, reduced to simple terms, is that these outside bodies refuse to embody loyalty to the King-Emperor in their Scout Promise, while the Boy Scouts Association in India refuse to delete it. The hope of unity has collapsed on this point.

5. The main reasons put forward by those who desire the deletion of loyalty to the King-Emperor from the Scout Promise are:—

(a) The Boy Scouts Association in India is an "Imperial" movement, whereas a "national" movement is desired.

(b) The Promise, with the inclusion of the King-Emperor, is a political one.

6. These criticisms may be briefly answered as follows:—

(a) The Boy Scouts Association in India is an independent national association, which has applied for affiliation to the International Bureau, to which over forty national associations are already affiliated. It vehemently denies that it is "Imperial" in its outlook—whatever that may mean—and that its record of work over the past twenty years should be sufficient answer. Employing a national outlook and indegenous methods, it has built up a brotherhood pledged to serve the Motherland of over 300,000 boys in all the Provinces and many Indian States.

(b) Scouts throughout the British Empire include loyalty to the King-Emperor in their Promise, and the International Bureau will not register any national association which does not pledge itself to loyalty to its constituted authority.

7. Two Round Table Conferences took place at Allahabad in an endeavour to achieve unity.

The Second Conference on 24th April 1938, was attended by fifty delegates from the Boy Scouts Association in India representing 26 Provinces and States, and by 31 representatives from outside bodies.

The Boy Scouts Association was unanimous in voting for the retention of "King-Emperor" in the Promise, with the exception of Madras and Bombay Provinces, whose delegates had been given mandates to vote with the outside bodies against it. The conference then broke up.

8. Bombay Provincial Association has pledged itself, though only by a very narrow majority vote, to subscribe to a promise in which there is no reference to the King-Emperor.

Bombay (Local) Association intends to stand by the principles of Scouting which have made it successful throughout the world:

That Scouting should be non-political, undenominational and non-military and that it should not identify itself with any religious sect, social class or party.

Issued by the Authority of
The Executive Committee
of the Bombay Boy Scouts
(Local) Association.

Reply To Circular

Vide 1.—It was really unfair that the Seva Samiti Scout Association and the I. N. S. A. should attack an innocent movement of the B. P. type, organised by a military General for very innocent purposes. The monopoly of being political, vesting all powers of the Indian Association in the Imperial Headquarters in England; handing over the destiny of Indian children to men like Mr. Hogg, Sir Douglas Young, Mr. Small of Assam, Mr. Dey of Bengal, Mr. Tyrell of Bombay, or other non-political gentlemen like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Nawab of Chhatari or Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy; demanding an innocent Promise of a non-political type to the King, only belongs to the B. P. Movement. It is a base treachery on the part of Indian Scouts not to welcome the prohibition of National Songs, compulsion to salute the Union Jack, or compulsion on scouts to welcome British troops. A la Sir Byramjee, the Seva Samiti and the I. N. S. A. ought to have stood for Law, Order, Justice and Liberty as conceived by this august Knight.

Vide 2.—The entire country must apologise to Lord Baden-Powell for not being sporting enough, as in the case of the Bombay Local Association, to feel it was a matter of pride to be called "without health, honour or character" from so eminent a personage as Lord Baden-Powell. According to Sir Byramjee in insulting India it was not Lord Baden-Powell who was undermining scouting in India, but only the Indian public who is accustomed to imagine what British journalists report. Every Indian newspaper including "The Chronicle." "Hindu," "Leader," "Hindusthan Times" must now take all news from the Bombay Local Association which 'because of its experience' knows everything.

Vide 3.—The Boy Scouts Association in India represented by the Nawab of Chhatari attempted to endeavour to understand its critics by issuing a 'secret circular' misrepresenting National Associations and hiding from the B.-P. Associations resolutions to which it itself was a party.

Vide 4.—The present issue seems to be that the Boy Scouts Association in India is bent up on 'Hara kiri' and the National Associations are bent upon not learning at the feet of Sir Douglas Young and Mr Hogg what Indian scouting should be.

Vide 5.—Over and above the two reasons there are about a dozen others for not accepting to word 'King-Emperor'. These reasons can better be stated in terms of the scout troubles in Belgium, Scotland, Roumania, South Africa, Ireland. (We need not go on lest the local Association may need a geography text book. And one on history will be more useful).

Independent Indeed!

Vide 6.—The confusion in the mind of the authors of the circular is very clear. "The Boy Scouts Association in India is an independent national association", and a'la secret circular it is not mentioned that "it has applied for 'disaffiliation' from "Imperial Headquarters". We could have understood the circular saying that having learnt to their cost the les-

(Continued on Page 31)

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 30)

sons of the last twenty years, the association has now decided to be independent (of the Imperial Headquarters in London) to be henceforth ruled 'in India' by 'Indian representatives' like Sir Douglas Young, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Small, Mr. Tyrell, Mr. Day, Mr. McKay, etc., etc.

Not Imperialistic

There is a catch in a very 'vehement' denial that the B.-P. movement was not Imperialistic for the last twenty years.

(a) The "Imperial Headquarters" in England which rules, laid down rules and appointed officials of the Indian Headquarters did not know the meaning of the word 'Imperial' and hence used the word through mistake.

(b) The Viceroy of India, who is the Chief Scout of India, is not the Imperial Master, and likewise the Governors.

(c) Mr. Hogg, the Provincial Secretary of the Punjab, put into the waste-paper basket all the resolutions of the Indian Headquarters, did not appoint a Headquarters Council, did not appoint Indian Deputy Commissioners and styled himself as the Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner and practically ruled alone the Indian Headquarters between 1934 and 1937 against the wishes of practically all the Provincial Associations, and was appointed in supreme command of the Quetta operations after the earthquake because he was not an Imperialist.

(d) For more than eighteen years the Union Jack was compulsorily saluted because it has nothing to do with British Imperialism.

(e) The "Imperial Headquarters" in England "compelled" Indian Headquarters to buy goods worth about £1,000,000 a year as a non-Imperial and purely business-like proposition.

(f) Compelling Indian Scouts in Bengal and Bombay to line routes to welcome British troops was a pure feat in 'character building'.

(g) The high officials, perhaps by 'pure accident', appointed District officers to boss the show. The presence of D.P.I.s outside Bombay have nothing to do with Imperialism.

(h) The highly qualified coterie in the Bombay Local Association seems to know more about Imperialism than Sir Venkatasubbarao, Chief Justice of Madras, who is out to remove "the imperialist serum" from the Madras Scout Movement.

The sooner the Bombay Local Association stops repairing its colossal ignorance of facts the better unless they think their methods are the best completely to destroy their discredited movement in this country.

The Local Association states that "employing a national outlook and indegenous method, it has built up a brotherhood pledged to save the Motherland—of over 300,000 in all the Provinces and many Indian States. And the 'brotherhood' has crashed with a jam and a thud that few Associations in India have known. The B.-P. Association henceforward talking of lakhs will have to use some decimal points. It is unfortunate this high opinion of the scout movement held by Mr. Tyrell, Mr. Godrej and Sir Byramjee is not shared by men like Sir C. V. Mehta, Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, Sir Venkata Suba Rao and Mr. Venkateswaran of the League of Nations.

Vide 7.—The Second Conference was attended by fifty 'delegates' from the Boy Scouts Association including 26 Provinces and States, and 21 from outside bodies, whatever that may mean. The 'delegates' were all instructed by Mr. Hogg at a 'private breakfast' as to how they should 'represent' their associations. (See Indian Headquarters Bulletin).

Interesting Facts

Here are some interesting facts about 'the' delegates and whom they 'represented'. In Indian States the delegates of course are nominated by the Maharaja.

Jhabua State: Messrs Jain and Agarwal represented 61 scouts.

Rampur State: Sahibzada Khan and Syed Hussain represented 115 scouts.

Benares: Mr. Singh represented 116 scouts.

Dewas (Senior): Messrs S. and G. Atre represented 377 scouts

Alwar: Messrs Bhargava and Pai represented 621 scouts.

Datia: Messrs Altaf Qizilbaksn and Khan represented 667 scouts.

Central India: Major Lindsley and Mr. Kulkarni represented 716 scouts.

Junagadh: Joshi and Mankad represented 976 scouts.

Rajputana: Mr. Mankar represented 960 scouts.

Baluchistan: Mr. Biscoe represented 909 scouts.

Bangalore: Major Williams and Mr. Ramaiya represented 1.067 scouts.

Hyderabad: Messrs Ashraff and Veeraswami represented 1.228 scouts.

Bharatpur: Rai Sahib Behari represented 1,169 scouts.

Bhopal: Mr. Deobhakta represented 1,033 scouts.

Dhenkanel: Mr. Ghose represented 3.900 scouts.

Marwar: Mr. Singh represented 4.000 scouts.

Eastern States Agency: Mr. Jai Karan Singh represented 7.662 scouts.

As to the 'major British Provinces the following were the 'delegates' and 'representatives':—

Punjab: Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hogg.

Assam: Mr. G. A. Small (D.P.I.) and Khan Sahib Rehman.

N.-W. F. P.: Mr. S. F. Grant (Government Official) and Mr Malhotra.

Bengal: Mr. Bosu.

U. P.: Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Justice Iqbal Ahmed.

The entire Seva Samiti with 1,20,000 scouts, the Bombay B.-P. Association with 59.000 scouts Madras B.-P. Association with 40,000 scouts, Baroda with 12.000 scouts and Gwalior with 9.000 scouts voted for 'God, State and Country". Mr. Jamshed Mehta from Sind remained neutral. The opposition of Justice Vivian Bose of C. P. to the stand taken by Sir Douglas Young is well-known.

Vide 9.—The Bombay Provincial Association has pledged itself by a very narrow majority of votes —A decision taken by the largest meeting ever held in the history of the Scout Movement when representatives of Poona, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh, Thana, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Nasik, Broach, Belgaum and Karwar were present, with a single dissentient voice of "the monopolist of scout experience" is a decision taken "by a very narrow majority". Or is the Local Association dreaming of the votes of those Associations 'which passed away' last year, unable to weather the storm of public indignation.

Now in Bombay we have a new association which will be "non-political, undenominational and non-military". It will consist mainly at present of the Parsi Scout Federation and the Roman Catholic Scout Association. Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy may be the future Provincial Commissioner as Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy has returned his warrant to the Delhi authorities. Mr. K. B. Godrej is Provincial Secretary. Mr. C. B. Sethna is the local Secretary who at least will have to do more work than the Provincial Secretary. Mr. C. H. Tyrell is the Local Commissioner, and Mr. J. D. Surti is the Local Assistant Commissioner. Now that the Scout Movement in Bombay is wholly and truly nationalised, we recommend its services to Bombay.

Britain Makes Love To Japan And Germany

Forging Stronger Chains On India

(BY CHAMAN LAL)

LONDON, July 22.

Nehru was right when he said that Chamberlain's Government was inclined to commit suicide and now I can declare without fear of contradiction, that the Government of Britain has finally decided to commit suicide. Because it prefers suicide to death by German bombers.

A very high diplomat informed me today that Britain has finally decided to make love to Japan, bow to Hitler, return the German colonies and put a final seal of recognition on the robbery of Abyssinia and also the rape of Manchuria. Those who have attended some diplomatic functions and parties recently know how British tories are friendly with Japanese diplomats in London and how they regret the attitude of Labour and Liberal press of Britain which is denouncing Japan.

Anglo-Jap Alliance

Full fourteen months ago when negotiations for the Anglo-Jap Alliances were practically complete, I warned my countrymen from Tokyo that new chains were being forged to keep India under subjugation and that our leaders should see whether they would quietly go on watching it indifferently or devise a practical foreign policy. The war in China put a break in those negotiations but once again the pro-Japanese British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, is active and conferences have started from today at Tokyo between him and the Japanese Foreign Minister on the question of how to divide the spoils in China. Britain does not like Japan to be master of China, but still more she does not like China to win with the help of Russia. So the butter is on the side of Japan and Britain, which does not believe in Idealism as we do, has decided to share fate with Japan if a bargain can be made.

And this bargain is possible today because Japan, which was not willing to agree to all British terms of dividing China's economic resources, will now be willing because of her weakened economic position and because of her impending war with Russia.

The moment Britain and Japan finally come to a secret agreement I am sure Japan will challenge Russia and so will Germany. It may take a few months or may not take some weeks. All depends on Japan's willingness to pay Britain's share in this bargain. Hitler is also in secret negotiation and the conferences in Tokio have started after Hitler's messenger had seen Lord Halifax and convinced him that they must work together hand in hand to strike a blow at Russia, the enemy of British Imperialism and German and Italian Fascism.

War On Russia

The real game in Paris is to persuade France to give up her pact with Russia and let go poor Czecho-Slovakia at the feet of the mighty Hitler, without any war. If Germany and Japan attack Russia the three Powers will be weakened at one blow and the safety of the British Empire will be assured for a few decades.

Truth About "Mechanical Heart"

Carrel-Lindbergh Contraption Not Heart Or Lung Substitute

When Professors Alexis Carrel arrived at Cherbourg, on June 27, took the opportunity to ridicule much of the information which has been given by newspapers on his collaboration with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on the "mechanical heart." Particularly did the professor deny that it was ever Col. Lindbergh's intention to serve as a "human guinea pig" by having his own heart replaced by one of the Carrel-Lindbergh contraptions, says the "New York Times" correspondent.

"The machine, which is still in the experimental stage, was never intended as a substitute for either heart or lungs, and its use as a current will not be possible for some time to come," he said. "It is entirely an experimental instrument which, by maintaining the flow of blood through the cells keeps them alive, thus rendering possible experimentation of cures for illness affecting the human body.

"It also makes possible the use of a certain liquid discovered by me which has practically all the properties of human blood and is less expensive than blood serum.

"It was developed gradually during my studies on living cells, and the reason I associated myself with Lindbergh was that the colonel is very skilful with his hands and is a passionate scientific researcher, also having the singular gift for finding the simplest solution for difficult problems. The reason why the machine is a success I attribute to unlimited American aid, both material and moral."

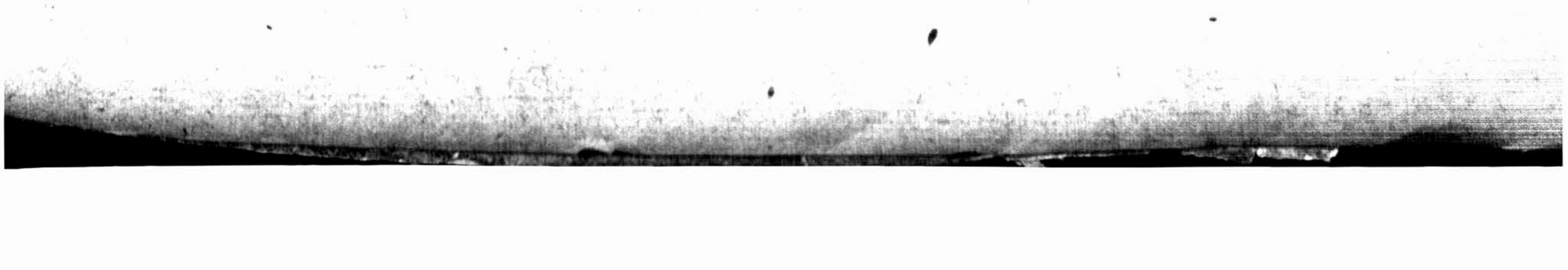
Prof. Carrel, who was met here by his wife, motored to Saint Gildas, where he said he would together with Colonel Lindbergh examine the latter's scientific work "although I'm principally here for a badly-needed rest."

BRITISH MEDICOS GET READY

Secret List For War Works

Between 40,000 and 50,000 doctors—representing about 80 per cent. of the profession—have volunteered for war work if hostilities should break out.

This was stated at the B. M. A. conference at Plymouth, when it was revealed that the Association, at the request of the Committee of Imperial Defence, had prepared a secret register of doctors ready to volunteer for service overseas or A. R. P. work at home in the event of war.



ACTIVITIES OF STUDIOS AND STARS

TOMMY KELLY-STAR OF 'TOM SAWYER'

The Boy Among 25,000 Interviewed For This Role

Tommy Kelly, who plays Tom Sawyer in the David O. Selznick Technicolor production, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer", now at the 'Eros' Theatre, was born in New York City, April 6, 1925, son of Michael Aloysius Kelly, a church sexton, and Nora McDonnell Kelly. He attended St. Xavier's and St. Raymond's schools in the east Bronx.

Fate began its march toward Tommy when Selznick, nine months in advance of production, announced the title role of the picture would be taken by an unknown boy. The producer who had discovered Freddie Bartholomew and other film personalities was in quest of another "find".

When Selznick, 3,000 miles away in Hollywood, saw Tommy's test in his projection room, he knew Tommy Kelly was THE boy among the more than 25,000 who had been interviewed.

There are four other children in the Kelly menage, Vincent, 22; Raymond, 19; John, 17, and June Marie, 5. Holding a contract which makes him a motion picture star, Tommy now plans on sending the two younger children to college.

Tommy loves football, boxing, baseball, basketball, swimming, roller skating and bicycling. He is 4 feet, 9 inches tall, weighs 85 pounds, has light brown hair and blue eyes. He is growing rapidly, so these statistics will have to be revised often.

"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" is released through United Artists.

NEW THEATRES' STUDIO NEWS

Leela Desai And Najam In "The Enemy"

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

Lila Desai and Najam, have been rightly coupled in Nitin Bose's next picture "The Enemy", which is already on the floor and this new pair on the Indian screen are bound to make a hit. The score board augurs well and we wish the pair a long innings. Both are young and beautiful and under the direction of Nitin Bose, it is expected they will face the public well and make a glorious stand. The opening pair are well supported by Saigal who is followed by Nemo, Prithviraj and to the last man, the team is strong in talents. To encourage this team of talents, Pankaj provides the music.

* * * *

Both the versions of "Adhikar" are awaiting release and the announcement of the "premier" may be made any moment. "Ahikar" may be considered as one of the finest achievement of P. C. Barua—the director of the immortal "Devdas." Those who have seen the picture speak very highly of the same and assure us of smashing success. "Adhikar" has dealt with some social questions of the day in a novel, entertaining and dramatic manner. Jamuna, Menaka, Pahari, Jagdish, Barua, Sailen Chowdhury, Indu Mukherjee, Kapoor, Pankaj Mullick and others in the cast have acquitted themselves creditably. The music is said to be entirely different to the ordinary fare, and surpasses past achievements of Timir Baran.

Secret Of Sagar's Eminence In Music

"Gramophone Singer" Touches The Peak

One of the most agreeable experiences that one meets with on a visit to the studios of Sagar Movietone of Bombay is the charm of the pleasing variety of melodies that are being tried out, day in and day out, to provide the musical attractions for the various pictures under production. Their exhilarating effect has a strange fascination for the visitor who, if time permits, would fain linger on the premises to enjoy the sweet strains of the tuneful songs.

The eminence attained by Sagars in this direction is the result of the care and discrimination with which Mr. Chimanlal Desai, the Proprietor, has selected his musical staff. It is thus that he has been fortunate enough to gather about him a trained band of artistes including Mr. Anil Biswas, the Music Director, whose skill and originality in handling the song-numbers have invested them with a haunting charm whose appeal is irresistible even to the most prosaic-minded among the audience.

For one thing, Sagars can boast of one of the finest orchestras consisting of a variety of stringed instruments that one can find in any film studio in the country. And who can deny that with such fine singers as Surendra, Bibbo and Maya, the combination is perfect to create a superb rendering of the music?

This, indeed, is the secret of the wide appeal enjoyed by Sagar's great hits like "Manmohan", "Jagirdar", "300 Days And After", "Dynamite" and "We Three" each of which had a liberal splash of excellent music.

But the peak of the musical entertainment that Sagars can offer will be found in their latest production "The Gramophone Singer" which has now reached the final stages of completion. While in their other productions, the music was only incidental to the story, in "Gramophone Singer" it is, in fact, the essence and substratum of the theme which is built up on the life of a famous gramophone singer whose lovely voice captivates a pretty girl, an accomplished musician herself, and when she later meets him face to face, she loses herself completely in her passionate desire to have him as her own.

Indeed, this is an ideal story that gives the greatest scope to the musical gifts of the artistes. The full charm of its fascinating music can hardly be conveyed through words. One can only appreciate it by actual experience. But to enjoy this treat, you must wait till the picture is released with an all-India premiere at the Imperial Cinema, Bombay, sometime next month.

"EMILE ZOLA" REVIVED AT WELLINGTON

Good Chance For Those Who Have Missed It So Far

One of the greatest claims to fame possessed by the Republic of France is that it was the birthplace and the homeland of Emile Zola, the immortal novelist. His name is to France what Shakespeare's is to England.

And now, for the first time, Zola reaches the films. With Paul Muni in the name part, "The Life of Emile Zola", an immense porduction by Warner Bros. comes at the Wellington this week.

There is a strong temptation, of course, to compare this epic drama with the one that gained for Muni, last year, the Motion Picture Academy's award for the best performance by an actor in 1936—"The Story of Louis Pasteur".

There's the same star, the same director (William Dieterle), and the same lavish type of picture-making. "The Life of Emile Zola" is a truly great picture, and many observers believe it to be even greater than "Pasteur".

It runs through the entire career of Zola. First he is seen as a struggling young writer, sometimes obliged to pawn even his shirt for bread. Then he meets the girl of the streets, "Nana" (played by Erin O'Brien-Moore) whose life he depicts in a novel that earns him enormous sums and lifts him to international fame.

But most of the story has to do with Zola's courageous defence of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, the army officer who was framed on a false charge of selling secrets to Germany, and who was sent to the horrors of Devil's Island.

The picture shows Zola writing his bitter attack on the army clique, called "I Accuse", which was printed in the newspaper of Georges Clemenceau, who later was to become the "Tiger of France" in the World War. And this resulted finally—as those who know their history are aware—in the restoration of Dreyfus to his old post. No more gallant deed than Zola's can be imagined.

At the time he takes up his mighty pen in defence of Dreyfus, he is well into middle age, reaping his rewards from a life of struggle, work and hard-won battles. All of France honours him. Yet he faces the new and most difficult battle of his life without flinching. After his famous attack is published, he is tried for libel in one of the most unjust trials of history.

Condemned to prison, he is forced to flee to England from which place he continues his attacks on the army.

Paul Muni's portrayal of Emile Zola is a magnificent piece of work.

Captain Dreyfus is splendidly played by Joseph Schildkraut, who was, incidentally, a boy-hood chum of Muni's in their native Vienna.

"The Life of Emile Zola" is a thrilling, absorbing story, beautifully directed by Dieterle and produced with extreme care and lavishness by the Warners.

General Films' Next

The next General Films' picture to be released will be Director Mohan Sinha's "Industrial India", starring Shobhana Samarth that well-known member of Bombay Society who has taken to the films as a career. It will be a fitting successor to Mohan Sinha's previous successes like "Fashionable India."

"Industrial India" has a suitable and timely theme, namely the urgent need for industrialising our country. But in treatment, it is not at all so serious as the title may lead one to think. The public is assured of many a good and long laugh in this picture.

Shobhana Samarth puts up an excellent performance in "Industrial India" as an actress who undergoes many vicissitudes until at last the story ends happily.

SARASWATI STUDIO NEWS

'Bhagwa Zenda' Under Preparation

POONA, Aug. 9.

The latest production of the Studio "Raja Gopichand" is in the news. It is the talk of the Indian Film World. The picture is running with great success at Bombay, Poona, Surat, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Delhi. It is to be released very shortly in the Punjab, too.

The shooting of Director Choudhary's Hindi Picture is going on in right earnest. The studio is buzzing with activity. The scene of the story is laid in Benares. A huge set depicting the Ghats and the Temples of the Holy City has been constructed. One feels as if one is right on the banks of the sacred Ganges itself.

The cast is led by Miss Rose and Mr. Motilal, who recently left Sagar and joined Saraswati. The new addition to the cast is Pandit Ramkrishna Chaubey, the veteran stage and screen actor.

Preparations are also going on for producing in Marathi "Bhagwa Zenda," a historical subject. It is a chapter out of the most glorious period of the Mahratta history, and the story is built around the characters of Shivaji the Great, and his guiding genius Guru Ramdas.

FILM CORPORATION'S 'ASHA' MEANING HOPE

CALCUTTA (By Mail).

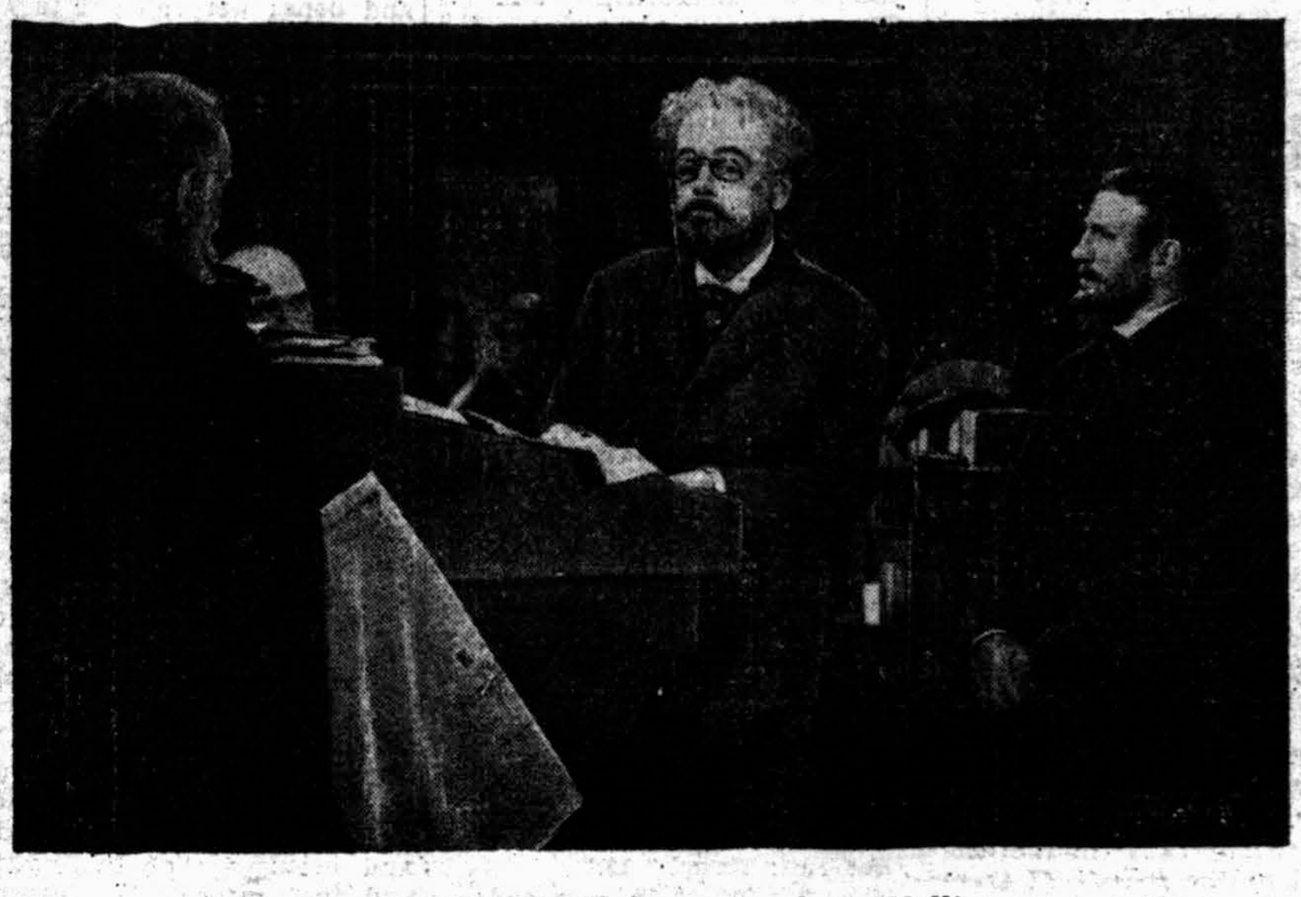
Very little of the indoor work now remains to be done and on its completion the back-projection would be taken in hand and thereafter "Asha" goes to the Editor. It is expected that "Asha" would be ready for release by the middle of September.

Film Corporation had the honour of a visit from Major Timms, the Director of Civil Aviation in India and Mr. Sutherland, the Chief of the Imperial Airways, on Monday last.

It was Major Timms who very generously extended all co-operation to Film Corporation in making this film "Asha" by permitting them to have the location at "Dum Dum" Aerodrome and also by letting them use the 'planes stationed there.

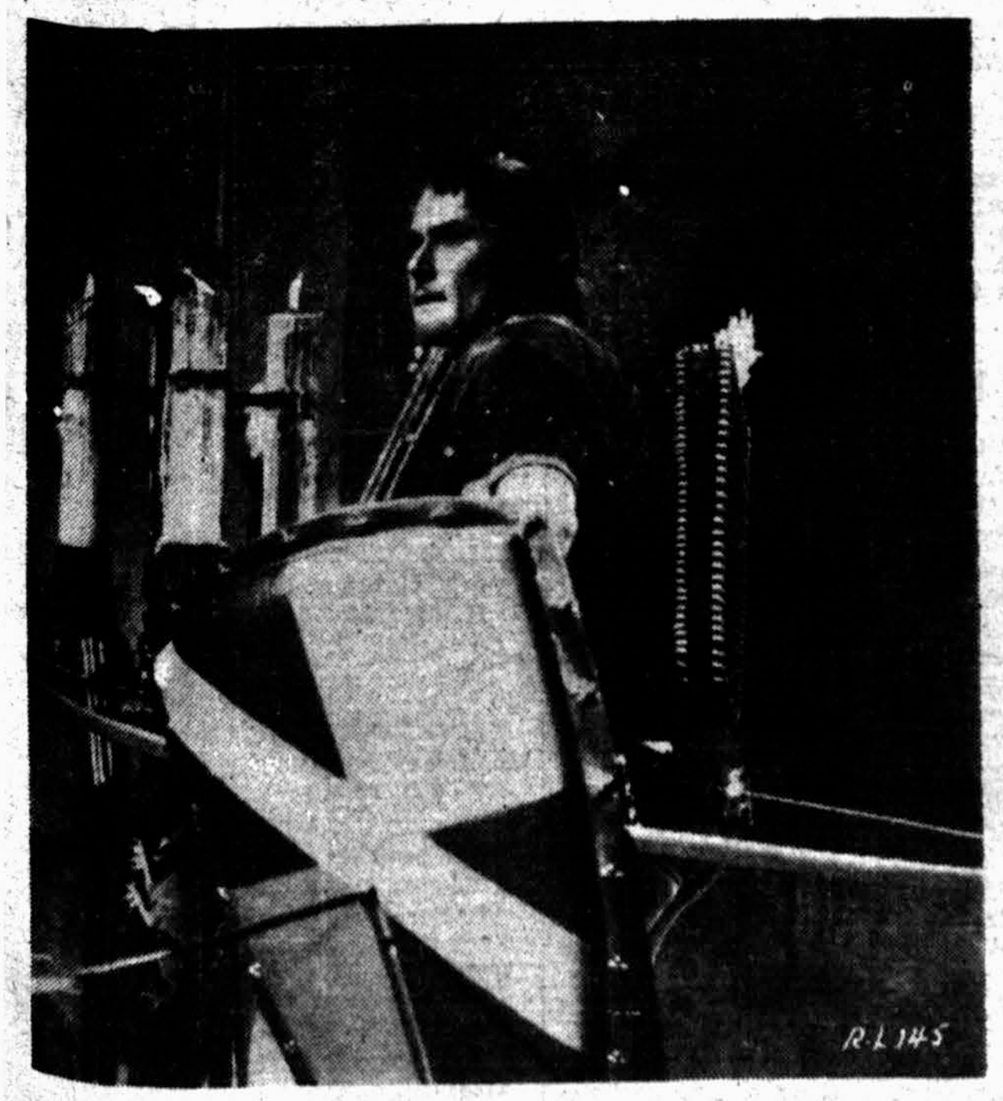
The guests were entertained to tea by Mr. Kabra the Managing Director and Mr. M. L. Khaitan, another Director. They were then taken to the Studio where the shooting of "Asha" was in progress. They saw some shots being taken on the set of Phoenix Airways Office and thereafter the guests were entertained to a private screening of the scenes that were taken at the Aerodrome.

PICTURES FROM FILMS COMING AND RUNNING

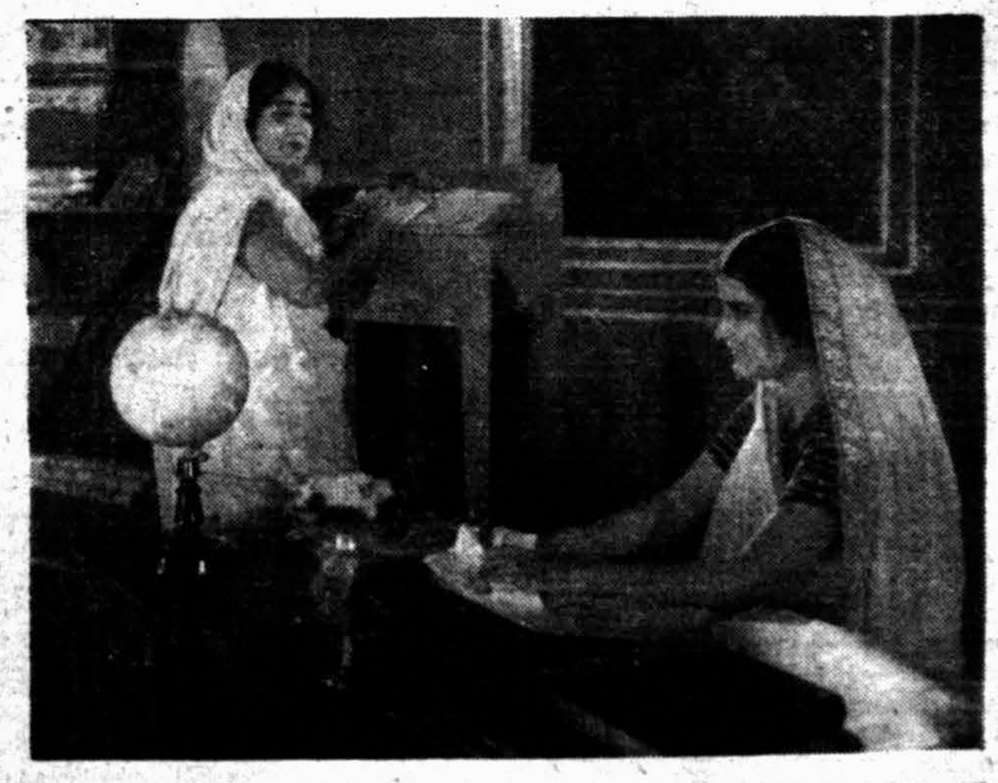


aul Muni in "Emile Zola revived at Wellington.

Leela as Lamavati in 'Raja Gopichand'.



Errol Flynn as "Robin Hood" at Regal.



Zarina Khatoon and Devabala in "Dil-ke-chore" of Bharatlaxmi

Prabha, Sagar's latest find, featuring in "Gramophone Singer".

Enakshi Ramrao and Phatt e Prasad in "Yangrilla" soon coming.

Saturday's Races At Poona

MR. GEMINI SCORES A TREBLE

Britt Rides In Brilliant Form

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

The weather on Saturday was certainly more appreciated than some of the results. Sandwiched among some well-backed successes were a few long priced winners and generally there could not have been many race-goers who had had a profitable outing.

Mr. Gemini, the South Indian owner, enjoyed the sport more than most people. His colours were to the fore on three occasions and, strangely enough, three Indian bred horses scored for him Two of them in open events.

How School for Scandal—a ready winner on the opening day was, totally neglected is a mystery. The brilliant daughter of Sheridan started at the forlorn odds of 37 to 1 in the Andover Plate, Division I and with J. Britt in the saddle won in easy fashion. outstaying another Indian bred, Maharaja's Choice, Casanova and several others in easy fashion.

Edgar Britt nad a very successful afternoon. Astride Taj al Nusser and Cash, the best-backed in their respective races, he wound up a great day's work by steering Sarason to victory in the important Magdala Plate. Whiteside with one riding success, retained his lead in the Jockeys' championship.

FAVOURITE UNPLACED

A slightly better favourite than Sarason Mr. P. B. Avasia's Bachelor's Bard failed to reproduce the form shown on the First Day of the season. In an interesting finish he was knocked back into the unremunerative placing. Sarason had superb handling from Britt and just held the luckless Knight Jill by a head. Fearless Prince accounted for the beaten others, among whom the recent winner Cartoon was a conspicuous failure.

Backers shouted the favourite home in the Andover Plate, Division II, for the Kolhapur-owned Cash the market rage, won well without being unduly extended. The place-getters were Coeur Brule and Footslogger. Saxon Prince did not relish his big weight, but he is one to follow.

Pulled out for the first time this season Rising Sun won the Roxy Plate, Division Plate from a good field. He was surprisingly well supported and the stable connections obviously had no doubts as to his ability to do the trick. Ridden with good judgment the gelding son of Reflector beat another Indian bred Bhutnath with some degree of comfort. The favourite here Dick Tapper was a good third but Devonian, also considerably fancied failed to figure as prominently as expected.

UNCONSIDERED OUTSIDER WINS

There was a totally unexpected result to the Roxy Plate, Division II. Mr. Frank Tarrant's Australian colt, Wooranian, at 69 to 1, gave a speedy display to account for Sun Maiden, None So Gay and twelve others, among whom was the greatly fancied Celestial Fire, Mr. Petit's filly sweated profusely and though she ran prominently for over five furlongs, could not quite see the distance through. The winner, now that he has struck winning form, will not stay long on Class IV.

Backers would not look beyond Monte Carlo for the winner of the Crawford Plate, but Mr. Eve's filly was not in the money. Omegan, stepping up on the form previously shown, won easily from Skylight who, in turn, finished well ahead of Rigoletta. Monte Carlo was a short head behind in fourth place.

Taj al Nusser proved the good thing he appeared in the Tigris Plate. With only six rivals to beat, Mr. Talib's chestnut was always around "twos" in the betting, and in the race itself there never appeared the remotest chance that he would be beaten. Fata Kashaf and Bahar Neel followed the winner home.

A RUNAWAY VICTORY

No success was more readily gained than that of Mon Cheri in the Patiala Plate. The Sheridan colt was not as well backed as Vanity Fair, but at level weights he outclassed his opponent. A course scratching Vandyke would have been hard put to it to hold Mr. Gemini's brilliant colt for whom I predicted a great future last season.

Splendidly consistent Fahad Pasha was again in the all important position in the Chinchwad Plate. The well favoured Amin al Iraq was third, split from the winner by Dhiyab who is certainly putting more heart into his work this season.

Several investors correctly nominated the winners of the Daily Double and received Rs. 70 each. There was no winner for the Daily Treble. the unconsidered Wooranian upsetting all calculations. The sum of Rs. 2,610 has been carried over to the next meeting.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE Distance 1 Mile

Winner Rs. 1.250: Second Rs 400: Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October 1937, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs; or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3.000 or over 12lbs Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys.

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's FAHAD PASHA 8-8 (car 8-9) Rama Vithal 1

Mr. Shahkir's DHIYAB 8-10 Fazal Rehman 2

Mr. K T. Sampat's AMIN AL IRAQ, 7-9, R. Shinde 3

Mr. S. D Abraham's JIRNAS 8-8, S. Gaikwad 4

Won by: 2 lengths, 3-1|2 lengths neck.

Time: 1min. 55-1|5secs.

Did Not Run: Saad Taha 8-7 and Wafi Hamid 8-7.

Tote paid Rs 62 for win, Rs. 16 Rs. 16 and Rs. 15 for places.

Favourite: Amin al Iraq.

Winner trained by Fahad Summah

THE PATIALA PLATE Distance — 1 Mile

Winner Rs. 1.700: Second Rs. 600: Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV. other than those in Starred Class.

Mr. Gemini's MON CHERI 9-9 Field 1

Sir Homi Mehta's and Sir Jamshedji Duggan's VANITY FAIR, 9-9, Selby 2

Messrs. M. S. Hakim & D. M. Bhosle's IRONSIDE 7-11 Donnelly 3

Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT 8-0 Meekings 4

Won by: 7 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1min. 44-2|5secs.

Did Not Run: Vandyke 9-13, Philopena 9-4 and Aristocratic 7-4.

Tote paid Rs. 39 for win, Rs. 19 Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 for places.

Favourite: Vanity Fair.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's TAJ AL NUSSER, 7-7, E. Britt .. 1

Sir Homi Mehta's FATA KASHAF, 7-9, Selby 2

Mr. Mohammed Lahori's BAHAR NEEL, 7-7 (cd. 7-11), B. McQuade 3

Mr. A. K. Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN, 7-7, Whiteside 4

Not run: Firpo 8-12.

Time 2 minutes 23 1|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 17 and Rs. 23 for places.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 4 lengths, head.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE CRAWFORD PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Mares and Fillies in Classes III and IV.

Mr. M. Ali Asker's OMEGAN, 8-9, Meekings 1

Mr. S. K. Bhatter's SKYLIGHT, 9-4, Webster 2

Major-General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's RIGOLETTA, 10-7, Field .. 3

Mr. Eve's MONTE CARLO, 8-6, Brace 4

Not run: Anita 8-9, Celestial Fire 7-12, School Quad 7-4, Apple Tree 7-4.

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, short head.

Time: 1 minute 15 4|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 74 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 19 and Rs. 45 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE ROXY PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1.700: Second Rs 600: Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's WOORANIAN, 7-13, B. McQuade 1

Mr. Eve's SUN MAIDEN, 8-5, Brace 2

The Raja of Akalkot's NONE SO GAY, 8-2, J. O'Neale 3

H. H. The Prince of Berar's RED MINX, 7-11, Selby 4

Not run: Omegan 9-2.

Won by 1 length, neck, head.

Time: 1 minute, 16 1|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 690 for win, Rs. 295, Rs. 30 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by J. Rutz.

THE ROXY PLATE. (Division I). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1.700: Second Rs. 600; Third Rs 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Gemini's RISING SUN, 9-2, Whiteside 1

Mrs. F. Russell Stewart's BHUTNATH, 8-9, Field 2

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's DICK TAPPER, 9-0, E. Britt 3

Mr. J. P. Avasia's LORD CLARION, 8-12, Marrs. 4

Not run: Monte Carlo 8-7.

Won by 1 lenth, 1|2 length, 3 4 length.

Time 1 minute, 15 4|5 seconds

Tote paid Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 33 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

BEEF & BONE THROWN IN VISITORS' BEDDING

ALLAHABAD, August 13.

Reports of rowdyism at the instigation of followers of the Muslim League, by which cows' meat and bones were alleged to have thrown in the bedding and belongings of visitors to the Political Conference held at Jaunpore (U. P.), recently, have been received here.

Moulana Shahid, Vice-President of the Allahabad District Congress Committee, who returned from the Conference, in the course of a talk with Press representatives, said that though a large section of the local Muslim population co-operated in the procession held in honour of the Ministers, the Hon. Sampurnanand and Hon. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, who both addressed the Conference, one section led by the Muslim League created indecent scenes, by instigating small boys to carry black flags in front of the cars of the illustrious visitors and throw them inside the cars.

He further alleged that, at the instigation of the same section, unknown persons threw cows' meat and bones into the bedding and belongings of the visitors, and that responsible leaders of the Muslim League who were present in the neighbourhood, did not come forward to prevent such happenings.

The Conference, however, turned out to be a tremendous success, over 6,000 people attending it, including a large number of peaceful Muslims, who did not belong to the Muslim League.—United Press.

THE ANDOVER PLATE. (Division II) Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's CASH, 8-6, E. Britt .. 1

H. H. The Maharani of Baroda's COEUR BRULE, 7-8, Selby 2

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's FOOTSLOGGER, 7-11, J. Britt .. 3

Mr. Diamond's SAXON PRINCE, 9-0, Webster 4

Not run: Gold Crown 7-4.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 60 and Rs. 35 for places.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Distance —7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SARASON, 8-4, E. Britt 1

Raja Dhanrajgir's KNIGHT JILL, 8-0, Evans 2

Mr. R. Higgins's FEARLESS PRINCE, 8-1, Maxwell 3

Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD, 8-13, Brace .. 4

Not run: Far West 8-3.

Tote paid Rs. 53 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 32 and Rs. 62 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE ANDOVER PLATE. (Division I). Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 2.500; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Gemini's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, 8-6, J. Britt ... 1

Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHARAJA'S CHOICE, 8-0, E. Britt 2

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CASANOVA, 7-9, Meekings 3

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's FLINTY, 8-9, Mendoza 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 371 for win, Rs 91, Rs. 32 and Rs. 41 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Job Or Wife?

By N. J.

The ban recently imposed by the Quai d'Orsay upon all French Diplomats, consular agents and civil servants attached to the Foreign Ministry forbidding them to marry women of other nationalities is extremely significant. It is one more evidence of the suspicions and mistrusts that are at present rampant in the international atmosphere. The French Government has apparently become extremely apprehensive about the influence exerted by foreign women upon their French spouses. This petticoat power seems to be already acting as a very disturbing factor in French politics, for the decree threatens instant dismissal to those transgressing the new order. We are, however, not yet informed how those who are already married to non-French women are to be dealt with under the new dispensation. It is to be hoped that they are not uncompromisingly asked to make the final choice between resigning their jobs and divorcing their wives. It will be like placing a man between the Deep Sea.—though it is not difficult to forsee in this particular instance, whom the unfortunate victim will generally prefer. The Devil, as La Dietrich has told us, is a Woman!

* * * *

Thou Shalt Not . . . . .

This marital prohibition of the French Government nicely fits in, however, with the jigsaw puzzle of present international relations—or lack of them. Today an apotheosis is made of particularism, whether national or racial. The Nazis with their myth of pure Aryanism have given a cue which is being unconsciously followed by many other nations. Nazism is based essentially upon a purblind nationalism. All good National Socialists are expected to lay the stress on the first word and generally to ignore the second. They are taught to swear by teutorism and religiously to observe the new catechism. The Deutschland is not only a super-State but a super-God; and the Fuehrer of course, is its sole high-priest. The new religion enjoins them to avoid and exclude everything which is not rooted in the German soil. This spirit of exclusiveness naturally found its earliest expression in the embargo placed upon foreign matrimonial connections. "Thou shalt not marry a Non-German." is, indeed, the fundamental tenet of the Nazi code.

* * * *

High-Road To Harmony

Things, however, nave not been always like this. History tells us that international marriages were since very ancient times recognized as the high-road to international harmony The various diplomatic parts and alliances were based mainly upon the substratum of matrimonial relations. Until most of them went to their doom, the various European monarchs were intimately interconnected by hymeneal bonds. Matrimony, indeed, was regarded as the hand-maid of high politics and a successful statesman had necessarily to be a successful matchmaker as well. And most of them were—Machiavelli, Richelieu, Metternick—all of them had negotiated many a brilliant marriage contract. Why, even the great Napoleon was not too great to be above the temptation of an international matrimonial alliance, though his marriage with the Austrian Archduchess forms perhaps the most tragic story in his career and the greatest misalliance in history. And one wonders how the course of events would have changed had the Virgin Queen of England married one of the many princely suitors, that were trying for her hand. The world verily would not have been what it is to-day had she, instead of remaining a lifelong virgin, accepted Philip II of Spain.

* * * *

Political Pawns

In India, of course, Princesses have always been recognized as political pawns. In the bad old days a King could always mollify his evilly disposed powerful neighbour by making a son-in-law or brother-in-law of him. International alliances were thus very frequently entered into to create international friendships. Bitter enmities, too, were sometimes sown when one gallant was preferred to another. Indian history abounds with the terrible consequences of the feuds thus born. That was, however, essentially an evil by-product of an otherwise sound system, the astute Mogul Emperors were quick to guess the beneficial results of such alliances. And they owed not a little of their stability to the international —and inter-communal—marriages they contracted with the daughters of Rajasthan. And in the process they themselves suffered a subtle sea-change.

* * * *

Hurrah For Hymen

These, however, are "old far-off tales". Coming to modern times, one notes that the United States has to-day turned international marriages into one of its main industries. American heiresses are the dream-brides of English Earls, French Counts, Russian Arch-Dukes and non-descrepit Princes.—And the many marriages thus entered into—both collectively *and individually*—explain why America is generally regarded with comparative amity and affection throughout the world. International marriages, thus really lead to international goodwill and everybody is the better for it. The bride gets a belted Earl, and the groom a gilded heiress; and as long as the corpus doesn't go out of the country, Uncle Sam doesn't care two hoots who marries whom! And so Hurrah for the (international) Hymen!

* * * *

Cupid, The Leveller

It is strange what objections are often raised against international marriages by folks who consider themselves very clever and very practical. As a matter of fact, I was one of them until very lately—but that is another story! Cupid, like death, is the supreme leveller. He may unite the sceptre with the scythe, the plutocrat with the pauper, and the pigment of the skin, or the country of origin of his victims does not simply matter for him. He transgresses all barriers—political, geographical and even ethnological. The same old heart after all beats everywhere, and when his arrows hit it, the same red blood goes spurting and tingling through one's nerves. It may be granted at once that purely from the business point of view, international marriages are often found to be onerous propositions. But the prize is worth the struggle, and whatever strong objection one may have generally melt like dew under the morning sun, when the right girl comes along may be from the very ends of the earth. What love has joined, let not the Stale try to sunder!

BOMBAY WANTS BETTER CHAUPATTY

Modern Amenities Essential: Growing Public Demand

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council has issued the following appeal:—

Chaupatti foreshore the beautiful natural promenade must be saved from degeneration into a slum market.

Our City Fathers claim to have achieved improvement since 1926. True, but a growing public opinion demands still better things

We are told that the present visitors to Chaupatti are content!

Are they? ought they to be?

There is, no doubt, a growing public demand for a cleaner, more sanitary, modernised Chaupati.

There is also, no doubt, a need for a more responsible and disciplined co-operation on the part of many citizens if improvements are to be made.

There are those who despair. But improvement is only possible if a serious beginning is made now.

FACTS ABOUT HAWKERS

They are largely patronised by rich people who can afford to go to shops, and also by lower middle class people, who are no less capable of an intelligent response to the discipline of Public Authorities in the interests of citizens generally. The food at Chaupati largely appeals to those who are indulgently unmindful of the laws of Health and Food. Cocoanuts are the most nutritious, and least contaminated of all food stuffs sold on the Foreshore.

70-105 Hawkers are licensed on the Foreshore according to season. Every night between 11-30 p. m. and 6-30 a. m. 35 scavengers take part in cleaning up the garbage left from the evening before. This is done at a cost of Rs. 591 per month, the income from licenses amounting to Rs. 250/- per month.

ALTERNATIVES BEFORE US

To let things drift as they are An impossibility for the public-minded citizen.

To abolish the present antiquated arrangement and, to devise some modernised way to supplying suitable refreshment to visitors to the Foreshore.

For the Municipality to hand the Foreshore back to the control of Government in order that it might be modernised and developed as a place of recreation and fresh air

To limit the numbers of Hawkers, and to enforce the strictest control in the quality of food sold and in the method of offering it for sale to the public.

POSSIBILITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

The widening of the Footpath to accommodate an additional row of seats.

The extension of steps along the entire frontage.

The provision of more adequate Waste Paper Baskets and a more insistent attempt to enforce their use.

The reservation of a portion of the sand for children, since at present the sand everywhere is made dirty by chewings of sugarcane, &c.

The expulsion of Champiwallas from the Foreshore.

The enforcement of earlier closing hours, so that residents are not disturbed by Hawkers' lights, and the noise of their departure at a very late hour.

BENGAL "COMMUNAL AWARD" DAY

Hindu Leaders' Appeal To Observe Aug. 18.

CALCUTTA, August 12.

In support of the decision of the Provincial Hindu Sabha to observe the 18th of August as the "All Bengal Communal Award Day", an appeal has been issued over the signatures of prominent Hindu leaders of the Province, including Sir P. C. Ray, Sir Nilratan Sarkar, Mr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutta and Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdhurani.

The signatories in the course of the appeal state "the Award, as is well-known, is highly anti-National and anti-Democratic, and is a most serious impediment in the way of India attaining national solidarity. Moreover, it has specially deprived the great Hindu community of Bengal of its legitimate place in the political life of the country, and by artificial and arbitrary manipulation has reduced the Hindu community practically to political impotence. We think it a vital necessity that Bengal opinion should assert itself in an unmistakable manner on this occasion and that every district should observe the day in a befitting manner."—A.P.

City's Health Returns

The health returns of Bombay during the 32nd week of 1938, i.e., the week ending 6th August, 1938, were as under:

The total mortality 763 was 34 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 34.2 on the census population of 1931 as against 695 for the 32nd week of 1937 and the death rate 31.1. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 573 and the death rate 25.6.

Out of the total deaths, 222 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 7 attacks and 6 deaths. Cholera caused 3 attacks (all of them were imported from Ghatkopar having arrived there from Katni) and one death. Plague was absent during the week. There were 11 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-Spinal fever caused 6 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 664 which compares favourably with that for the 32nd week of 1937 viz. 590 and 577 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1933-37).

A list of 188 persons granted British naturalisation in July is gazetted and includes Paul Czinner the author and film producer husband of Elizabeth Bergner and the Viennese doctor F. A. Vonhayek, Professor of Economic Science, University London.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

TRANSMISSION I
V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
a. m
8-0 Records 11-30 Bombay Orchestra: Narayani 11-40 Gulshan Sufi 11-55 Nautch Melody.
noon
12-0 Bai Shamshad Bai of Delhi.
p. m.
12-30 For Children (Marathi) 1-0 Planning Food 1-5 In Stately Measure 5-30 J. I. Ramade 6-0 Sitar-Ratna Khan Sahib Rahmat Khan of Dharwar 6-30 Variety of Sketches 6-50 Gulshan Sufi 7-5 Khan Sahib Rahmat Khan 7-35 J. L. Ranade 8-5 Madhur-Dhwani 8-15 Concert 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Kundan 9-30 News Sport 9-45 Talk by A. F. S. Talyarkhan 10-0 Bai Shamshad Bai of Delhi.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s).
a. m.
11-30 Same as in Bombay I.
TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4,905 kc/s).
p. m.
5-30 Same as in Bombay 1. 6-30 Evensong. 7-35 Same as in Bombay 1.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s).
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
a. m.
8-36 Sachin Das. 8-51 Ali Husain and Party. 9-6 Sachin Das. 9-31 Ali Husain and Party.. 9-41 Lalit Mohan Mukherjee. 10-11 Music Lessons. 10-51 Stage and Screen. 11-6 Morning Music.
TRANSMISSION II
p. m
6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Musical Tour in Countryside. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Musical Tour in Countryside (Contd.) 9-6 News. 9-21 Czech Phil. Orchestra. 9-36 I Remember. A talk by C. F. Hooper. 9-51 Masters of Melody.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres (886 kc/s)
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
7-0 Been Lehra on Tampura 7-5 C. Music 7-25 Mehboob Jan 7-45 Instrumental Music 7-50 Light Music 8-30 For Young Listeners
TRANSMISSION II
noon.
12-0 Music from 'Vidyapati'
p. m.
1-0 Kaleidoscope.
TRANSMISSION III
p. m.
6-0 Variety Concert 6-30 Light Music 6-55 Lachhi Ram 7-5 Mehboob Jan 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-0 Musafir ki Diary 8-15 Surili Dunya 9-15 Second News, Weather In Hindustani 9-30 In English 10-55 Late News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres (4,995 kc/s)
p. m.
6-0 C. Music 6-25 Gat Tora on Tabla 6-35 Zinda Hasan 6-50 Sitar Solo 7-5 C. Music 7-30 Radio Discoveries 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi 1 9-45 Light Music. 10-5 Classical Music. 10-20 Zinda Hasan 10-30 Mehboob Jan 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
a. m.
7-0 to 9-0 and 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
p. m.
6-0 to 8-0 Programme as in Delhi I 8-0 to 11-0 Programme as in Delhi I.

B. B. C. Programme

TRANSMISSION III
GSJ 13.93m. (21.53 Mc/s.) GSH 13.97m. (21.47 Mc/s.) GSG 16.86m. (17.79 Mc/s.) GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86m. (17.79 Mc/s.) GSF 19.82m. (15.14 Mc/s.)
p.m.
7-30 Three Sea Plays. 8-0 Reginald New. 8-30 Contemporary Composers. 9-15 Newsletter, Sports Summary. 9-40 Religious Service.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s.)

SWAMI RAMDAS, founder of Anandashram, Kanhangad (South Kanara), is now in Bombay on his way back to the Ashram after a tour in Northern India. He will give a discourse in English to-day on "Universal Religion" at Laxmibaug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum at 3-30 p.m.

Figure Words Competition

CLOSES ON AUGUST 17

AT 6-0 P. M.

(See pages 26 and 27).

Scenes At Parsi Youth Conference

No Session Held: Sir H. P. H. Dastur Leaves Hall

The Parsi Youths' Conference, which, after considerable discussion, was decided to be held on Saturday (August 13) at the Sir J. J. Mody Hall, Apollo Street, ended in a fiasco much to the regret of a large number of persons who were present there. Sir Hormazdiar P. H. Dastur who attended the Conference, was obliged to go away soon.

The bone of contention was the inclusion of the subject of politics on the agenda of the Conference. While the majority of the Provisional Committee appointed at the meeting of 16th July last, were against consideration of political questions, at least for the time being, others were prepared to go the whole hog and to tackle the subject of politics as well.

That there would be not smooth sailing for the Conference was evident from the statement issued by Mr. M. J. Gazdar, Joint Hon. Secretary of the Provisional Committee, (published in our yesterday's issue) that the meeting held on Wednesday last at Yusuf Building, under the presidency of Mr. Mithaiwala, expressed the opinion "that the announcement made by Mr. K. D. Umrigar declaring this meeting illegal and cancelled, was itself invalid and illegal", etc.

SIGNAL FOR TROUBLE

The session was to open at 6 p.m. yesterday. At about five minutes to six, Sir Hormazdiar P. H. Dastur entered the hall, and occupied the Chair. This was the signal for wild outburst against him. Cries were heard all round the hall that they did not want Sir Hormazdiar to preside over the session. Sir Hormazdiar was informed that a President of the Conference was not elected, and it was left for the open session that evening to elect its President.

Sir Hormazdiar, as soon as he came to know of this fact (evidently he was ignorant of the differences existing between the two groups) left the hall.

But feelings ran high, and some enthusiasts from words came to blows. At times it seemed there would be a general pandemonium. Fortunately, however, the scuffle was confined to a few persons only.

But the chance of holding the session, in view of the heated atmosphere, were remote. There were animated discussions among knots of persons in and outside the hall.

MR. UMRIGAR'S COMPLAINT

Mr. Umrigar, Chairman of the meeting held on 16th July, complained to our representative that the Progressive Group had kept him and other members of the Provisional Committee entirely in the dark, and wanted to have Sir Hormazdiar as President.

It was a long time after all those assembled in the hall had dispersed. Regret was went large on the faces of most of them. They all felt much for Sir Hormazdiar who was thus placed in an awkward position. A policy of give-and-take would have proved beneficial—specially when an able co-religionist in the person of Sir Hormazdiar was ready to do his best and give benefit of his ripe experience to the community.

It may be added that at the meeting of 16th July it was decided that the session could be open to all persons, but those who were above 40 could take part in the proceedings but were not eligible for voting.

DRAMATIC UNION'S NEW VENTURE

"Nishikant's Bride" To Be Shortly Staged

Is there a necessary conflict between the stage and the screen? It would seem as if the talkies have killed stage-plays. To a certain extent this is true. But that does not mean that the stage has lost all charm. What is required is well-produced plays by really good actors.

Miss Hansa Wadkar of Dramatic Union

The success of the Radio Stars and the Natya Manvantar Mandal on the Marathi stage showed that there was definite scope for good, modern plays at popular prices Mr. Nandoo Khote seems to realise this. He has got togeher again his old team with the addition of some more artists and started the "Dramatic Union". Their first play which will be staged next Sunday is "Nishikant's Bride" written by Mr. Anant Kanekar, well-known Marathi writer and journalist, now Editor of "Chitra". Miss Hansa Wadkar who has joined the Dramatic Union, is expected in particular to make a charming stage debut in "Nishikant's Bride."

Rajen Babu Undergoes Medical Examination

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, examined Babu Rajendra Prasad this morning and gave some prescription. Interviewed by the "United Press" representative regarding Rajen Babu's health, Dr. Rajan said that his health was quite normal, except perhaps for a little general weakness.—United Press.

Rovers Cup Football

In the Rovers Cup Football Tournament at the Cooperage, on Saturday evening the Companions from Delhi won the match by a solitary goal against Shining F. C. of Kohat.

(Detailed report in our next issue).

LONDON.—The Board of Trade have awarded a silver plaque to the German motor vessel "Wilhelm Gustloff," in recognition of her rescue of the crew of the British steamship "Pegaway," when she founded, about 25 miles North West of Terschilling light, on April 4, during a gale of hurricane force and in mountainous seas.

Protection Of Tenants From Eviction

Main Provisions Of Bombay Government's Draft Bill

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A draft Bill to provide for the protection of tenants in the Province of Bombay has been published by the Government of Bombay.

The Bill seeks to protect tenants from eviction, provided they satisfy certain conditions set out in the bill.

Under this Bill, a person becomes a protected tenant, firstly if he has held land continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding January 1, 1938, this period to include the time his predecessor from whom he inherited the land held such land as a tenant; and secondly provided he has cultivated such land personally during the said period.

Joint tenants are also similarly protected, provided they comply with the above conditions. Tenants who were evicted after April 1 1937, are also to be deemed to be protected tenants, provided they fulfil the above conditions. Such persons will be entitled to recover possession of the land, provided that they intimate to the landlord that they are willing to hold the land on the same terms and conditions as they held previous to eviction.

RENT BY AGREEMENT

The rent payable by a protected tenant shall be that agreed on between the tenant and landlord, and if any arrears of rent are outstanding on December 1, 1938, they shall be paid in four equal instalments, payable yearly on or before May. 31.

A protected tenant cannot be evicted under the Bill unless (1) he defaults payment of instalment of arrears, (2) he fails to pay his current rent on fifteenth of May, (3) he has used such land in a manner rendering it unfit for the purpose for which it is held. (4) has done anything destructive or injuries to the land or (5) has sublet the land or failed to cultivate it personally.

ONE YEAR NOTICE

The landlord is entitled to terminate the tenancy of a protected tenant with one year's notice, provided he proposes to personally cultivate it or use it for any other agricultural or non-agricultural purpose. But if the landlord on taking possession of the land leases the land to any other person within three years or fails to use it for the above purposes, the previous tenant shall be entitled to recover the land, provided he informs the landlord that he is willing to resume tenancy on the former conditions.

The Bill debars eviction from dwelling houses built by tenants on the land, unless they default payment of rent. This provision, however, does not apply to houses built on agricultural lands.

COMPENSATION

A protected tenant who has been evicted is entitled to compensation for any improvements he has made in the land, provided he gives due notice to the landlord before making the improvements.

The successor of a protected tenant shall be entitled to hold his predecessor's land, provided that within two months of the latter's death, he notifies the landlord that he is willing to hold the land on the same terms as previously.

The rights conferred on a protected tenant by this measure shall not be liable to seizure, attachment or sale by processes of any court, and it shall not be lawful to mortgage charge, or lease or alienate any such rights.

The Bill seeks to prohibit landlords from levying any cess, rate, tax or service from any tenant, other than the rent lawfully due. Any person contravening this provision is punishable with a fine extending to Rs. 1,000.

TENANTS TO BENEFIT

In the event of remissions or suspensions of land revenue by Government, the measure provides that these should be passed on proportionately to the tenants.—A. P.

GOOD SUPPORT FOR PROF. DAVAR'S SCHEME

Bombay University Must Find Suitable Avenues Of Employment For Its Graduates

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A proposal for the establishment of an Employment Bureau by the Bombay University to find suitable avenues of employment for its graduates has been made by Prof. S. R. Davar. The question will come up for discussion before the senate of the Bombay University on the 17th inst.

"The old idea of a University being a home of culture where young men and women went for cultural information on the bas's of learning for learning alone is entirely out of place in these go-ahead days", said Prof. S. R. Davar, the author of the proposal, in a talk to the "Associated Press".

"Education", he added, "is no more the monopoly of the rich alone, and learning has for its objective mainly the capacity to earn.

Nor is this proposal a new idea. Even the old universities of Oxford and Cambridge have accepted this principle.

In India too, the Calcutta University has completed one year of service in this line, with a full time paid secretary. The University Employment Board is doing its best to find employment and recommend its graduates and undergraduates to business firms, industrial concerns as well as Government offices, besides gathering very valuable statistics.

PUNJAB FOLLOWS SUIT

The first annual report of the working of the Board recently published, shows the extent of the results achieved. Now the Punjab University too has taken up the idea.

"I am trying to make the Bombay University realise that as it gives degrees to a large number of young men and women of our Province, it is also incumbent on her to see these young men and women are helped in securing suitable avenues of employment. I am glad to be able to state, said Prof. Davar, that my proposition has found favour with not only Indian businessmen, but also with European businessmen. For instance, Sir Geoffrey Winterbottam, who is representing the European Chamber of Commerce on the Senate, has expressed his interest in the scheme."

In this connection, it may be recalled that the syndicate considered this proposal last week and have expressed their opinion that a purely university bureau will not serve the purpose in view, but that a semi-official appointments board or organisation consisting of representatives of the Government, of the University and of the Chief Industrial and Commercial firms will be more effective.—A.P.

B. P. C. C. AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Publicity Committee Appoints Three Sub-Committees

The first meeting of the newly appointed Propaganda and Publicity Committee of the B.P.C.C. for the ensuing Municipal elections was held at the Congress House, Bombay, on Saturday, to elect office-bearers and to appoint various sub-Committees. Mr. Nagindas T. Master was voted to the Chair.

Mr. S. K. Patil proposed a list of names for election to the Main Committee. Other names were also proposed by members. The total number on the Committee reached 144.

Mr. Patil proposed a list of 20 names to form the Executive Committee, with Mr. B. J. Desai as its chairman

On the proposal of Mr. Manibhai Sheth for an additional name for the secretaryship a keen controvery arose Some of the members urged that only [illegible] cretaries, as originally [illegible] should be elected. After much discussion, however, the additional name was agreed to.

SUB-COMMITTEES

Three Sub-Committes,—Manifesto, Finance and Publicity—were then appointed. Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, Mr. Nagindas T. Master and Mr. S. A. Brelvi were elected to the Chairmanship of the three Sub-Commitees, respectively.

MATUNGA MEETING POSTPONED

Preparation Of Alphabetical Roll Will Take Some Time

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. announce under Saturday's date:—

"The General Meeting of the Congress members enrolled in Matunga locality which was announced for to-day at Nappoo Hall at 9 p.m. (S.T.) shall not be held this evening. The time for the returning of the membership books was 6 p.m (S.T.) on Friday (12th August) Several hundreds primary [illegible] have been [illegible] and it will naturally take some time to prepare the alphabetical roll and make other arrangements incidentally to an election of this description.

"Sunday's meeting, therefore, is postponed 'sine die'. The time and the place of the meeting will be announced hereafter when the arrangements are completed."

MATUNGA RESIDENT'S VIEWS ON POSTPONEMENT OF ELECTIONS

Mr. K. A. Parameswaram of Matunga writes:—

"It is regrettable to learn from the B. P. C. C. authorities that the general elections for the formation of a Taluka Congress Committee for Matunga has been postponed. The reason, it is stated, that there are rival parties to contest for the executive positions of the Committee.

It is also said that some interested persons have been carrying on propaganda giving a communal colour to the formation of the T. C. C. Under any circumstances, I feel that it is highly deplorable that the squabble for position in the would-be T. C. C. should have necessitated the postponement of the elections by the B. P. C. C.

Is it too much to expect persons of divergent views to arrive at an amicable understanding thereby allow the general public to do their mite to strengthen the Congress organisation in our area and also allow the primary members to elect their own representatives in the T. C. C. by ballot or voting."

Madame Lotte Lehmann, who is visiting her husband in New York is applying immediately for American citzenship. In an interview she said that she would never return to her "own dear lost Austria."—Reuter

EFFERSAL

EFFERVESCENT FRUIT SALINE

Invaluable in all Digestive Ailments

Purifies blood, Improves Appetite, Keeps the System Fit

Absolutely non-habit-forming

CALCUTTA BENGAL CHEMICAL BOMBAY.

[illegible]: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, [illegible] Street, Bombay, 2

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS DOWN

Steady Tone In Bullion

GOOD SUPPORT IN LINSEED

BOMBAY, August 13

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton showed better tendency following the strength of other markets but the rise was short-lived on renewed selling pressure.

BULLION

In the local market silver showed some improvement on bear covering but the buying was not impressive.

The better sentiment continued in gold following the appreciation in dollar with some purchases.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

The wheat market did not show much activity owing to the easiness abroad. Later, the market appeared steady on some support.

Linseed declined on scattered selling and liquidation influenced by lower Argentine cables, but eventually prices rallied on good buying support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Aug 13

Previous closing	8.17
To-day's opening	8.23
Difference	+06
To-day's closing	8.13
Difference	—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Aug 13

Previous closing	4.59
To-day's opening	4.52
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	4.58
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 141
April May 1939	Rs. 155

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 13

The New York cotton showed the better sentiment to-day following better outside markets and the higher stock market but latterly the rise was lost on the renewed selling pressure and week-end liquidation.

The trading in October began at 8.23 i.e. six points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and scattered trade and foreign buying, but thereafter, prices sagged under increasing hedge pressure and liquidation. Prices gradually receded and closed finally at 8.13.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Aug 13

Broach April May opened to-night at Rs. 156 and then rose to Rs. 156-4. On lower New York advices, the price declined to Rs. 155 and then closed finally at Rs. 155-8-0.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 13

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (8.25/8.25) 8.23/8.22
December (8.33/8.33) 8.29/8.29
January (833/8.33) 8.29/8.29

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 13

American October (4.61) 4.58
American January (4.70) 4.67
Egyptian November (6.61) 6.67
Egyptian January (6.81) 6.86

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 13

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (£19 1/2 value) £19 1/2 sellers
Dunlop August (£22) £22
Lightning August (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Linseed [illegible] sellers) £10 13/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 7/16 sellers) £10 7/16 sellers

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 99 at 2 p.m.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Aug 13

Previous closing	4.87 1/4
To-day's opening	4.87 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.87 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 13

Previous closing	4.87.34
To-day's opening	4.87.31
To-day's closing	4.87.12

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 13

Previous closing	178.91
To-day's opening	178.88
To-day's closing	178.88

LONDON EXCHANGE

London, Aug 13

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.87.31 and then eased to 4.87.28 on the lack of support

Franc opened at 178.88 and continued steady with minor changes.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.363) 13.337
New York on Bombay (36.46) 36.41
Berlin on Bombay (0.91) 0.90 3/4
London on Milan (92.62) 92.62
London on Shanghai (0-8 nominal) 0-8 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-2-8) £7-2-9
Silver (19 1/2d) 19 9/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug 13

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Little speculative buying. Small offerings. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 13

Spot	(19 1/2d) 19 9/16d+1/16
Forward	(19 3/8d) 19 7/16d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 13

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-2-8) £7-2-9

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug 13

SILVER			
Silver ready	51	6	0
Silver Bhadarva	51	5	0
Silver Asho	51	3	6
GOLD			
Gold ready	36	0	9
Gold Bhadarva	36	0	6
Gold Asho	35	15	6
Sovereign	23	7	0

B. P. A. O. Badminton

Rangnekar Wins Singles Title

MISS DADIBURJOR AND MRS. NARIMAN ANNEX WOMEN'S DOUBLES

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

Saturday's programme, not only, marked the end of the semi-final stage, in the Bombay Presidency Amateur Open Badminton Championships, but two finals were also decided.

The three remaining finals will be played to-day (Sunday) starting at 6 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, will preside and distribute the prizes.

SLOW MOTION PLAY

What was supposed to be the star match of the evening, the Men's Singles, between K. M. Rangnekar and G. D. Patwardhan, produced slow motion badminton and though it resulted in a victory for the former by a close score of (15—12) (15—12), there was hardly anything thrilling to witness.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL

Miss Dadiburjor and Mrs. Nariman beat Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Rutherford by (15—11 (6—15) (15—9) and won the Women's Doubles.

Mrs. Nariman excelled in cross-court shots, while her partner, Miss Dadiburjor did the smashing part well. The losers, though old in age as compared to their opponents, fought hard and gave a trying time to the winning pair.

The following are the complete results of the matches played on Saturday:—

MEN'S DOUBLES (SEMI-FINAL)

G. D. Patwardhan and K. M. Rangnekar beat C. Gomes and R. D'Silva (15—12) (7—15) (15—7).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (SEMI-FINAL))

Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Rutherford beat Miss P. De Lima and Miss D'Souza (15—6) (15—2).

MEN'S SINGLES (FINAL)

K. M. Rangnekar beat G. D. Patwardhan (15—12) (15—12).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (FINAL)

Miss Dadiburjor and Mrs. Nariman beat Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Rutherford (15—11) (6—15) (15—9).

To-day's Finals

AT 6 P.M. WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss P. De Lima v Miss Vacha.

MEN'S DOUBLES

B. C. Mehta and R. N. Kanga v. G. D. Patwardhan and K. M. Rangnekar.

MIXED DOUBLES

Miss P. De Lima and K. M. Rangnekar v Miss M. R. Vimadalal and R. N. Kanga.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Demand For Dollar Continues

London, Aug 13

On the money market, the feature of the past week has been the call of £32 millions on national defence bonds. While this tended to curb clearing bank appetite for bills, the market failed to suffer the slightest dislocation, as bills, which banks would normally have acquired were taken up by special quarters.

The foreign exchanges were quieter but Continental buying of dollars was still in evidence.

Wall Street closed heavy.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 13

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October 64 1/2 and December 61 3/4. The market was fairly active on scattered buying but the general enquiry was slow.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

London, Aug 13

Liverpool wheat market closed today at October 64 1/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Aug 13

Wheat September	3	15	6
Wheat January	4	1	3
Wheat	3	1	9
Linseed September	7	0	9
Linseed May	4	11	9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 13

The London Stock Exchange remained closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 13

U S Common New Stock (dol 58 1/8) dol 56 5/8

General Motors (dol 44 5/8) dol 43 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34) dol 33

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

London Sugar

London, Aug. 12.

December 5s. 3 3/4d.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET QUIET

CALCUTTA, Aug 13

In share market Jutes ruled quiet but steady and only limited business was put through. Preference shares on the other hand were in good demand at fairly steady rates. Coals continued to rule quiet and business was also very much limited. Teas were dull.

Miscellaneous: Quiet condition again ruled here amongst speculative issues of section in sympathy with easier American market, while other industrials kept more or less unaltered. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 99/5.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1563; Reserve 117.

Coals: Amalgamated 24/2; East Indian 24/12; Burrakur pref 1361; Equitable 35/8; Hurriladih 16/12; Katras Jherriah 25/2; Mundulpoor 10; New Beerbhoom 18/14; Raneegunge 33/8; West Jamuria 31/12.

Jutes: Agarpara pref 119; Anglo India pref 150; Alliance pref 98; Clive A pref 130; Hooghly pref 15/4; Howrah 45/2; Kamarhatty 428; India 225 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/8; Consolidated Tin 5/12; Indian Copper 2/6; Tavoy Tin 1/10; Dalmia Cement ordy 10/3; Pref 89; Frank Ross 4/8; Hukumchand Steel ordy 8/2; Indian Iron 31/13; Marshalls 1/11; Steel Corpn 7/9; Pref 84; Hooghly Flour 10/8; B I Corpn ordy 3/4; Dunlop Rubber ordy 15/12; Indian Cables 12/12; New India Investment 21; Rohtas Industry ordy 24; Orient Paper 6/14; Assam Saws 1/6; Carew and Co pref 6; Mahaswastika ordy 101/8; Samastipore 5/6.

Teas: East India 8; Hattikhira 19/4; Moheema pref 11.

Debenture: 3 per cent 1933/66 Calcutta Municipal 98 small lot.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug 13

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	14	7	0
Punjab January	12	10	3
Desi American January	17	6	9
Tone: Quiet.			
Wheat, September	20	5	6
October	20	10	6
Tone: Steady			
Gram September	25	0	6
October	25	1	3
Toria September	35	5	0
November	35	12	6
Cottonseed September	15	13	6
January	15	14	0

New York Sugar

New York, Aug 12

September	1.86
March	1.90
May	1.95

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 13.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/4
3 per cent 1963/65 98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 99/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 99/3
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/8
3 per cent U.P Bonds 97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 109/12

TAX FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 111/7
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 110/4
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 119
6 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/5 and declined to Rs. 98/14 to close at Rs. 99/1.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 13.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Oct. 1/32 Nov/March.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/4
Bank's buying T T 273 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,321
Bank's buying 1,346
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87.25 12th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 13th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 13th inst
Shanghai/London 0/7 29/32 13th inst.
Java/London 8.93 1/4 13th inst.
London/Paris 178.91 12th inst.
London/Belgium 28.97 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 21.28 1/2 12th inst
London/Berlin 12.16 12th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 12th inst.
London/New York 4.87.34 12th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.94 1/4 12th inst.
London/Italy 92.62 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-2-4 1/2 11th inst.
Gold £7-2-8 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 11th inst
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 12th inst
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 12th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

LONDON METALS

London, Aug. 12.

Copper	£40	10	0
Spelter	£13	15	0
Lead	£14	7	6
Tin	£194	12	6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 13

London market—
Standard copper cash (buyers) £40-5-0
Standard copper 3 months £40-12-6
Electrolytic copper £46-10-0
Bombay market—
Yellow metal sheets Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets Rs. 45-0-0
Tone: Irregular.

Sterling Purchases

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 12th August 1938, amounted to £255,000.

Pay In Sept. 12 — Pay Out Sept. 14

Weakness In Cotton Mill Shares

TATA STEEL SHARES BARELY STEADY

Market Quiet And Operators Shaky

BOMBAY: August 13.

Following a decline of dollar 1-1/2 in U. S. Steel shares as a result of heavy selling influenced by unsettled European political situation, the local market opened weak and under scattered covering prices recovered few points.

The general feeling seems gradually becoming less optimistic and still Operators are not inclined to short sell, which accounts for the steady tone displayed by the market. Buyers seem little shaky and while some Operators are heavily loaded, Bears believe that in due course they will have to unload. But it appears that deliveries at the next Settlement will be heavy.

There was considerable selling pressure in Cotton Mill shares, where Operators are reported to be unloading and there are some short sales also. Bombay Dyeing shares along with other Cotton Mill shares declined.

Associated Cement shares eased off fearing increased competition and reduction in Cement prices.

Tata Steel shares although declined ruled comparatively steady but this is only due to speculative support. The market looks like easing further.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

100	Ahd. Advance	365	0
200	BOM. DYEING	919	0
100	CENTURY	297	8
100	CENTRAL IN	255	0
100	COLABA	171	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	320	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-6-9	
100	Finlay	127	8
100	GOKAK	167	8
1,000	Hindustan	1.700	0
100	Indore	57	8
100	Khatau	121	14
100	KOHINOOR	291	0
250	Laxmi	497	8
250	Madras Unite	35	0
1,000	Morarji	135	0
250	Model	44	12
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	233	0
100	Oosmanshahi	36	12
100	PHOENIX	230	0
25	Sassoon Silk	73	8
1,000	Sholapur	2255	0
50	SIMPLEX	90	8
100	SWADESHI	227	0
100	Swan	107	8
500	Vishnu	1.227	8
1.000	Western	905	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	113	0
25-50	Central	31	10
500	Imperial	1.555	0
125-500	Im. Contry.	382	8
50-100	India	142	8
100	Reserve Bank	117	12
5	Union	5-7-6	

CEMENTS.

100	Associated	117	8

INSURANCE.

100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	15
20	Mercantile	53	8
15-75	New India	39-8	
200	Oriental	4.560	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	4

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahm. Old	136	14
1.000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1.477	8
10	Ajmer	12	14
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM TRAM	117	8
100	Bombay Suburban	141	4
10	Broach	10	8
100	Karachi	215	10
100	Poona	166	4
100	Surat	172	8
100	TATA HYDRO	155	0
1.000	TATA POWER	1380	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	967	8
100	C. Provinces	99	8
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	0
100	Mandra Bhon	98	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	750	0

MINING

9	Burma Corp	6	9
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	7
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	45	4
30	TATA STEEL DEFD	1325	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	276	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Bombay Dyeing (930) 920 915 913 918 917 920 919
Century (301/8) 295 296 294 297
Central India (261) 257 255 257 256 255
Kohinoor (293) 290 289 291
New Great (237) 230 229 231 233
Simplex (90/8) 89 90 90/8
Swadeshi (232/8) 228 226 227
Associated Cement (117/8) 116 117/8
Andhra (1477/8) 1477/8
Tata Hydro (155) 155
Tata Power (1387/8) 1385 1380 1382 1380
Tram. Ord. (118/8) 118 117
T. Steel Dfd (1360) 1320 1305 1315 1305 1325 1317 1332 1327 1325
T. Steel Ord. (281) 274 273 277 275 278 277 276/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (161) 161 162 163/8 163/4
Bellapur (178) 175 173 178 177
B. Steam (219) 219
B. Burma (538) 527 526 529 526.

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	ALCOCK	318	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	177	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	850	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	219	0
125	B. BURMA	526	0
50	TELEPHONE	85	0
50	Burma Conty.	182	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-8-6	
100	I. BLEACHING	131	0
50	I. Invest Trust	41	0
100	I. Radio Defd.	475	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	405	0
100	Port Canning	67	0
30	Premier Con.	69	8
15	Scindia	20	2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30	0

PREFERENCE.

5½	P. C. Amalgmd (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1510	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	292	8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	71	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	103	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	95	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	12
7½	p.c Tata Power	1576	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	14
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163	4
7	p.c Vishnu	705	0

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	53	12
7	p.c Sholapur	77	2
6	p.c Tata Hydro	108	12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List)

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug 12

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	14	9	6
Punjab January	12	11	6
Desi American January	17	8	3
Tone Weak			
Wheat September	20	1	9
Octobe.	20	6	9
Tone: Weak			
Gram September	25	4	0
October	25	6	0
Tone: Strong			
Toria September	34	15	6
November	35	7	0
Cottonseed September	15	14	0
January	15	15	3

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Following higher foreign advices gold prices were pushed up to a new high level to-day in the local market. Yesterday London gold prices advanced 3 1/2d. to £7-2-8 while London-France cross rate was unchanged at 178.91. Dollar-sterling cross rate was quoted 4.87 1/4. London silver prices advanced 1/16d to 19 1/2d. There was little speculative buying and offerings were limited. Later on the market was quiet with some business at fixed rate. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures closed unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/7 29/32. In the local market there was some covering in silver which hardened prices. Gold offerings were limited and quotations were as under:—

SILVER

Ready	51	4	6
Shrawan	51	4	6
Bhadarwa	51	3	0
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0	13	0
Ashwin	51	1	9
Ashwin Teji-mandi	1	4	0

GOLD

Ready	36	0	3
Shrawan	36	0	3
Bhadarwa	35	15	6
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0	4	9
Ashwin	35	15	3
Ashwin Teji-mandi	0	6	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 12.

August	42.50
September	42.25
December	41.95

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Following a sharp decline of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs 156 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened weak at Rs. 155/4 and declined to Rs. 154/12 on tired long liquidation. In view of loans in America, there is no possibility of any material decline but prices will settle down below loan limit.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 7 points and the local market was fairly steady with scattered covering and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 155. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G.—

Broach J/A 1938	141	10	0
Broach A/M 1939	155	10	0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra D/J 1939	137	8	0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal D/J 1939	116	0	0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.36—9.
October	5.66—5.
November	5.66—5.
January	5.85—6.
March	5.90—7.
May	6.00—10
UPPERS.—	
Spot	6.02—7.
October	5.83—9.
November	5.83—9.
January	5.82—9.
March	5.83—9.
May	5.84—9.
July	5.87—9.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 10/11th Aug.	4,428
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,503,028
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,098,939
Decrease	595,911

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Oct. 106 Dec. 113 Jan. 116 March 124 May 129 July 130 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/4.
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 156—Liverpool May 1939 4.73 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 156—New York May 8.30 Rs. 33 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/4

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug. 13.

August	199.00
October	197.60
Novemb.	197.10
December	196.20
February	196.00—130

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug. 13.

October	51.00
November	51.20

Sports Jottings From Here — And There

CRICKET ASSOCIATION'S EXCELLENT PROGRESS

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Bombay Cricket Association held its Sixth Annual General Meeting at the Islam Gymkhana recently and recorded a most successful financial year. Thanks to the visit of Lord Tennyson's team, the B.C.A. made a huge profit of over Rs. 20,355. The Report says: "It is gratifying to note that your Association is now standing on a very firm footing. The total profit on the visit of Lord Tennyson's team and the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament was Rs. 20.335-5-6. Out of this profit, an amount of Rs. 14.790-12-0 has been ear-marked on the Stadium Contingency Fund. This amount has been invested in 5 per cent Loans of 1945-55 tax-free for the face value of Rs. 12.300 and deposited in the safe custody of our Bankers.

SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION.

"Another amount of Rs. 12,000 has been kept aside from the General Income to pay the rent of the 6000 seats to the Cricket Club of India, Ltd. This provision is very essential in case no matches are played in the Stadium in any year as according to the Agreement, the Association is liable to pay the rent even if no Cricket matches are played in the Stadium.

Your Association is now self-supporting as there will be an Annual Income by way of Annual Subscription of about Rs. 1,746 from the 97 members that have been affiliated to the Association. This happy result has been brought about by the increase in the Annual subscription from Rs. 12 per annum to Rs. 18 per annum. There will also be an additional income by way of interest on the G. P. Notes earmarked for Stadium Contingency Fund, approximately amounting to Rs. 614 per annum."

DISSATISFACTION AGAINST STADIUM

Although the B. C. A. reaped a rich harvest from the Tennyson Tour, there was considerable dissatisfaction among its members owing to the unsatisfactory seating accommodation in the Stadium. A large number of seats were exposed to the sun and the Clubs were unable to sell their tickets. Thereupon the Clubs made applications for refund. The Managing Committee, after carefully considering the same, decided not to accept the principle of refunding moneys but in such cases as the clubs sustained losses to Association made a donation of Rs. 1305-12-0 by way of relief and without creating a precedent for the future. But this was not to solve the problem for the future. So the Association decided, at the recommendation of its Managing Committee, to erect a temporary roof at the cost of about Rs. 3,000, for giving relief to the members against the sun.

WHAT WILL C. C. I. DO?

In this connection it is worthy of note that much dissatisfaction prevails among the local Cricket-goers about the construction of the Stadium. It would seem that the architects never considered the question of the sun. If they had they would never have planned a Stadium in the manner they have done. I wish they were made to sit along with A. S. de Mello and others who guided them in this affair to bask in the hot sun during the matches to make them realise the folly of the construction. They should have known that seating in the sun in England is quite a different proposition from seating under the Bombay sun. The seating arrangements are also most uncomfortable. Greatest economy has been made in respect of space. The principal Gymkhanas found their alteration imperative, though it meant less accommodation and more expense to them. I understand they are all thinking of making permanent changes for the better in the near future. The C.C.I. will have to do the same if they expect the public to patronize their stands fully.

LOSS IN RANJI TROPHY.

Their participation in the Ranji Trophy Tournament cost the Association over Rs. 1,800, including an outstanding Bill of 242-11-0 of the previous year. It will be recalled that Bombay won their engagements against Gujarat and Western India States but succumbed to Nawanagar in the Zone final. This was the second time Bombay had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of newly formed Nawanagar State team. It is true they were greatly handicapped by the unavoidable absence of several of their star players and also by the unaccustomed playing conditions of Jamnagar where the matches were played. It cannot, however, be denied that Bombay now lost her position of pristine glory. She is gradually going down from her high pedestal.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE

I do not see anything in the Report which would give us hopes for a bright future. Nothing seems to have been done during the year under review to improve Bombay's standard of play. Perhaps financial stringency was one of the causes which came in the way of their adopting a forward policy. Now that this very important problem has been satisfactorily solved, I hope the Managing Committee with Dr. Homi Kanga as Chairman and such able, experienced and energetic Secretaries as A.A.A. Fyzee and H. N. Contractor would devise ways and means to raise the standard of Bombay's cricket and cricketers in the coming year. It is a matter of great shame to Bombay that with all her great resources she should fail to keep up her position against much younger rivals. Every effort therefore needs to be made to regain her lost glory.

REGISTRATION AND CONTROL OF TOURNAMENTS

In the past I made various suggestions in my articles with many of them my friend Fyzee, seemed to agree. But so far they have remained only on paper. I wonder if the B.C.A. has prepared a list of all the tournaments that are played in this city. There is no mention of it in the Report. Nobody knows how many of them are really in existence. They should be all affiliated with the Controlling Body and brought under their control. There are reports of mismanagement in many cases. It is the duty of the B.C.A. to see that no injustice is done to any of the participants. All players should similarly be brought under control by their registration. It has become absolutely to classify the clubs, players and the tournaments. I know that it exists in a somewhat crude form. But to effect efficient administration and to ensure healthy growth, this should be done in a proper and scientific basis.

WHAT ABOUT THE LEAGUE?

Next comes the question of placing the club and Gymkhana matches on a systematic basis. For a long time the inauguration of a League Tournament in three or four divisions has been hanging fire. I have been told there are many difficulties in the way. They are bound to be when indiscriminate prowth has been permitted on all sides. We can only allow this state of things to continue at our own peril. The loss of Ranji Trophy has given us a fair warning. If we still do not bother to put our house in order, our cricket is bound to suffer more and more. Ultimately perhaps a day will come when Bombay will show only the skeleton of her old self. It is, therefore, urgent and imperative that the Managing Committee should draw up a plan to resuscitate Bombay's position in the Indian Cricket world.

COLOURS FOR PLAYERS

I must heartily congratulate the B.C.A. for tiding over their initial difficulties and on entering upon a happy era of success. Much remains to be done yet. I am very glad indeed that they have at last organised an Umpires' Association under their wing. This was long-felt necessity. Without proper supervision, no game can prosper. There is, however, no mention of this item in the Report. It will certainly please all cricketers to hear that their provincial association will present them with their colours when they represent their Association in the Inter-Provincial matches. This will give them excellent encouragement no doubt. But as I have said above, much more important things still remain to be done. It devolves upon the Honorary Secretaries to put their heart and soul in this direction and bring about a revolution in Bombay's Cricket in the near future. I hope Fyzee and Homi Contractor will not be found wanting.

Mr. A. F. M. ABDUL HUQ

Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Huq of the Bengal Educational Service, is just returning to India from a study tour in England and Europe. He obtained the Diploma in Education from the University of Leeds at a high standard and made a special study of the system of education in English Nursery Schools. He wrote a thesis on the subject which has been highly appreciated by his Professors as well as the authorities of the Nursery School Association of Great Britain, of which body he has been made a member. He expects to publish it in book form at an early date. He visited all types of educational institutions and studied the system of Educational Administration in the United Kingdom. He also took a special course in this subject at the University of Leeds.

He was elected the Treasurer of the Indian Association and the Secretary of the Islamic Society of the University. It was through his effort that the Muslim festivals of 'dul-Fitr' and 'Idul-Odha' were fittingly celebrated in the University for the first time.

Besides, Mr. Huq took a special training course in Club Leadership at the Oxford University College, organised by the National Association of Boys' Clubs. These clubs are semi-recreational and semi-educational institutions meant for boys between the ages of 14 to 18 who have gone out to work after leaving schools.

Mr. Huq represented the Government of Bengal at the Imperial Hygiene Conference, 1938, organised by the British Social Hygiene Council and attended another conference on Adult Education in India, organised by the World Association for Adult Education in London. On the invitation of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology he attended demonstrations in the methods of Vocational Guidance followed at the Institute. He also travelled extensively in England, Scotland, Ireland and countries of Europe.

Mr. Huq had a brilliant academic career in India at the Dacca University. He possesses two first class M.A., degrees in each of which he topped the list. In his B.A., (Hons.) examination, he not only stood first in his own subject, but secured the highest number of marks amongst all the Hons. graduates of the year. He was an elected member of the Dacca University Court till his departure for England.

Visitor: "Uncle Silas, what has induced you to take up the saxophone?"

Uncle Silas: "Well, my wife, Mirandy, has gone cuckoo over Rudy Vallee and his playing and I calculated I'd have to learn the instrument and try to win her back."

* * * *

Housewife: "I haven't burned anything in all the years I've been preparing my husband's meals."

Visitor: "But doesn't he ever get tired of canned stuff?"

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our FIGURE WORDS COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:--

Figure Words Competition 14/8	
A	
B	
C	
D	14
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Figure Words Competition 14/8	
A	
B	
C	
D	14
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

....

Figure Words Competition 14/8	
A	
B	
C	
D	14
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Figure Words Competition 14/8	
A	
B	
C	
D	14
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

....

Figure Words Competition 14/8	
A	
B	
C	
D	14
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Figure Words Competition 14/8	
A	
B	
C	
D	14
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

PASSING OF A LAWN TENNIS GENIUS

Suzanne Lenglen Was Invincible At Wimbledon And Never Suffered Defeat In Europe As Amateur

(L. H. J. D. In "Lawn Tennis And Badminton")

Suzanne Lenglen established her sovereignty over the feminine world of lawn tennis in the years immediately after the war through her "infinite capacity for taking pains." But for the thorough grounding in the strokes and tactics of the game which she received at the hands of a devoted parent throughout her childhood she might never have won her place among the immortals of the game.

In the years when youthful distractions would otherwise have claimed much of her attention and perhaps checked her progress, her father—by all accounts a hard task-master on the court—was moulding her game on orthodox lines and developing that uncanny accuracy in control which was to be the dominating feature of her tournament career. For hours at a time the ball had to be returned to a definite spot on the court. No weakness was to be permitted on any stroke; automatic control was to be the basis of her game. Suzanne undoubtedly had latent genius for the game, but this quality in itself would never have carried her far without her father's inspiration and painstaking guidance. It is worthy of note that Charles Lenglen rated speed and accuracy of shot as 50 per cent. of the game, headwork 45 per cent. and stroke production 5 per cent.

Suzanne's First Championship Victory.

Suzanne began her tournament career at the age of thirteen, and as an infant prodigy scored her first big victory in the Picardy championship, winning the world's hard court singles and doubles championships in Paris a year later. Before her fifteenth birthday she had beaten Miss E. Ryan at Cannes—the first of many victories over the American lady. Her father was not idle in the war years. His tuition continued for five years and by 1919 Suzanne had blossomed out into a completely equipped player possessing correct stroke production and footwork, mechanically accurate in control and placing, and without a weakness which any opponent could attack. Her eight-year supermacy which followed was due not to any particular feature in her game but to her balanced strength. Mlle. Lenglen's poise and grace gave her whole game a rhythmic smoothness which earned her effortless victories. She covered her court with the lightness of a 'premiere danseuse', and so well developed was her sense of anticipation and her ability to read her opponent's tactical intentions that few players in the past-war era could hustle her or make her play a game foreign to her nature. Her brain and her muscles worked in complete harmony, resulting in perfect timing and the maximum result in speed and pace of shot with the minimum of energy. In brief her technique was flawless; she was a Pavlova of the courts. Her only handicaps were limited stamina—a weakness which few of her opponents could expose, so brief were their matches against her—and a Gallic temperament which occasionally broke her concentration.

Victory Over Mrs. Larcombe.

Mlle. Lenglen made her debut at Wimbledon in 1919, following an unbeaten record on the French Riviera where no one had taken a set from her. Her arrival was to mark a new stage in public interest in the game, and her athletic prowess had an inestimable influence in the development of the modern ladies' game. Her first victory at the old Worple Road ground was foreshadowed when she beat the ex-champion Mrs. Larcombe with the loss of three games, and reaching the final over Miss E. Ryan beat Mrs. Satterthwaite. In the now historic challenge round match of that year Mlle. Lenglen's all-court ability triumphed by 10—8 4—6 9—7 over the holder's ground-stroke game after she had come within a point of defeat at 5—6 and 15—40 in the third set. From this time until she joined the ranks of the professional players in 1926, Mlle. Lenglen was unbeaten in Europe, and only once defeated in America—when she retired to Mrs. Mallory after being a set down in the American Championships of 1921. Arriving in New York without practice she was in no condition to hold the great American player, and complaining of giddiness withdrew from the tournament and later cancelled her American tour.

Suzanne Retains Her Wimbledon Title.

Mlle. Lenglen was invincible at Wimbledon in the next four years. She retained her title in 1920 against Mrs. Lambert Chambers, and again in 1921 against Miss Ryan in the challenge round. Following her American visit, she re-established her reputation at the 1922 Championships when, playing through under the new procedure of the abolition of the challenge round, she beat Miss McKane, Miss Ryan and Mrs. Mallory in the final 6—2 6—0. Her game had by this time reached its apex in its mechanical precision, and she was in a class above her contemporaries. No player took her to an advantage set at Wimbledon in 1923. In 1924 ill-health played its part; Suzanne came to Wimbledon, convalescing from jaundice and lacking her usual mobility was so harassed by Miss Ryan's drop shots that she lost the second set and after winning the decider retired from the tournament, and took no further part in any play that year.

Suzanne's "Come-Back."

Suzanne made her "come-back" in 1925, and the capture of her sixth Championship title at Wimbledon was a veritable triumph as she beat Miss Ryan 6—2 6—0, Mrs. Beamish 6—0 6—0, and Miss McKane, the holder, in the final 6—0 6—0, and secured the triple crown by victories with J. Borotra and Miss Ryan in the doubles events, thereby repeating her triple victory of the 1925 French Championships. At the Jubilee Wimbledon of 1926 Mlle. Lenglen retired after the third round, and two months later abandoned her amateur status. She had met the player who was shortly to assume her sovereignty once, in the early part of 1926 when in a much-publicised match she defeated Miss Helen Wills at Cannes by 6—3 8—6.

Suzanne's career as an exhibition player was short lived. She obviously lacked the incentive which had inspired her in her triumphs at Wimbledon or St. Cloud, and with the death of her father (in 1929) she no longer had the guiding genius of her amateur career. Before her untimely death at the age of 39 on July 3rd last she had lately been doing invaluable work with the younger generation in Paris, being in charge of the State-aided school for lawn tennis, run under the auspices of the French Federation.

Fagg, the Kent batsman, gained his 1000 runs by July during the match against Hants at Canterbury last month. Here he is having a narrow escape with his score at 11, when the ball rolled on to the wicket.

At Congress House

(Continued from page 1)

with all the political theories at his command. As I saw him the other day, he was a more subdued man. That flamboyance which once characterised him had gone. He bowed to his elders and his superiors with that courtesy that was their due. He spoke with great deference to the chair. He was content to put forward his point of view with a simple sincerity, not striving after effect. Altogether it made one feel rather happy to see him grow.

The report of the committee was adopted. I think there was little doubt at any stage about its adoption. The majority of the committee seemed sure of the ultimate decision. But they parted in the friendliest of atmosphere, and discipline had been maintained.

When I left I noticed that the children were no longer playing in the square. It was late and their evening of play was over.

ISLAM

(Continued from Page 11)

ties of head and heart for which he was so well-known during his life-time. These speeches are followed by reviews on several books numbering 27, which were written by the late Khwaja. Some are very lengthy while a few others are very short, consisting of three or four lines only. The books on which he wrote his reviews, include some masterpieces like the "Tarikh-e-Hindustan" by Munshi Zakanllah, "Ab-e-Hayat" by Azad, "Farhang-e-Asafiyah" by Saiyed Ahmad, "Sirat-un-Noman" by Maulana Shibli, "Life of Muhammad" by Shardhey Parkash Devji, etc. These reviews are model reviews, for they bring out quite vividly all the salient features with regard to the books, both good and bad, without any favour whatsoever, and they can serve a useful guide to all persons engaged in literary pursuits. The language or the speeches, as well as the essays, is simple and chaste and absolutely free from cumbersome constructions or unfamiliar words. These writings of Hali have passed into classics and are now available, for the first time, in a book-form. The Anjuman deserves to be congratulated for making these literary treasures available to the public at large in such a handy form.

EVANGELIST, 78, TAKES GIRL OF 26 AS BRIDE

Mary Alice Shaw, 26, was married to "my hero since I was a child," Gypsy Smith, 78, an evangelist preacher at Los Angeles.

The ceremony was performed in the Hollywoodland home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Allie G. Brady against a setting reminiscent of the Romany Gypsy's boyhood days in rural England

Tears glistened in the eyes of Miss Shaw, a musician and theological student, as she said "I do." She had met her bridegroom in England when she was 12.

The Japanese At Home

The People their Kimono, Tabi and Geta liik picturesque in their Native Haunts — Ultra-Americanized Nisei and Marriages — Community Singing and wave of Patriotism.

(BY RASHID A. MUNSHI).

I have travelled extensively in Japan for some time and my impressions have been varied and many. To start with:

The Japanese people to all appearances seem broad in shoulders and short in height, as compared either to the average Indian or the European. They wear expressions of "No smile,' though often kind, sentimental and obliging to the outsiders and casual visitors.

The womenfolks and men wear generally robes or Kimono. with long and wide side sleeves and look picturesque in their native haunts especially in the suburbs of the great cities like those of Kobe and Osaka. They also wear Tabi, instead socks or stockings and wooden Geta.

Their Diet

The people seem to relish boiled rice and fish very much. It seems a common practice to have green tea, pickles and rice even for and during the morning breakfast times.

The people, young and old, women and children, often sit around a round or square table hardly a foot or two in height and enjoy their meals heartily. They seem pretty quick in eating boiled rice from the bowls and in manupulating chop-sticks with the characteristic dexterity of the fingers of their right hand.

The majority of the Japanese dishes are cold and sloppy and lack flavour and spicy tastes. It is further seen that due to poor unbalanced and starchy diet, rickets and Beri-beri diseases are fairly common amongst the lower strata of the society and the labouring classes.

The family members and especially the housewives are practically kept busy the whole day by the street hawkers and retail merchants. Since the early hours of the morning to sunset there is something going in the way of buying and bartering, exchange of money and materials and that too right in front of their doors. 'Iwashkoi. iwashkoi"—cries the fishmonger in the street and busy housewives wearing aprons. Tabi and Geta rush to the front doors for purposes of buying sardines During the afternoon hours sweetmeat dealers pass and repass the narrow streets and the Japanese residential quarters and attract young people by their snorious and rhythmic notes of their sale-slogans and catch-words.

"Imo. imo, imo"—comes a distant call of the sweet potato cart plyers and the children seem delighted to make purchases worth a sen or two. These potatoes are often boiled and served hot and the children relish them with great fondness.

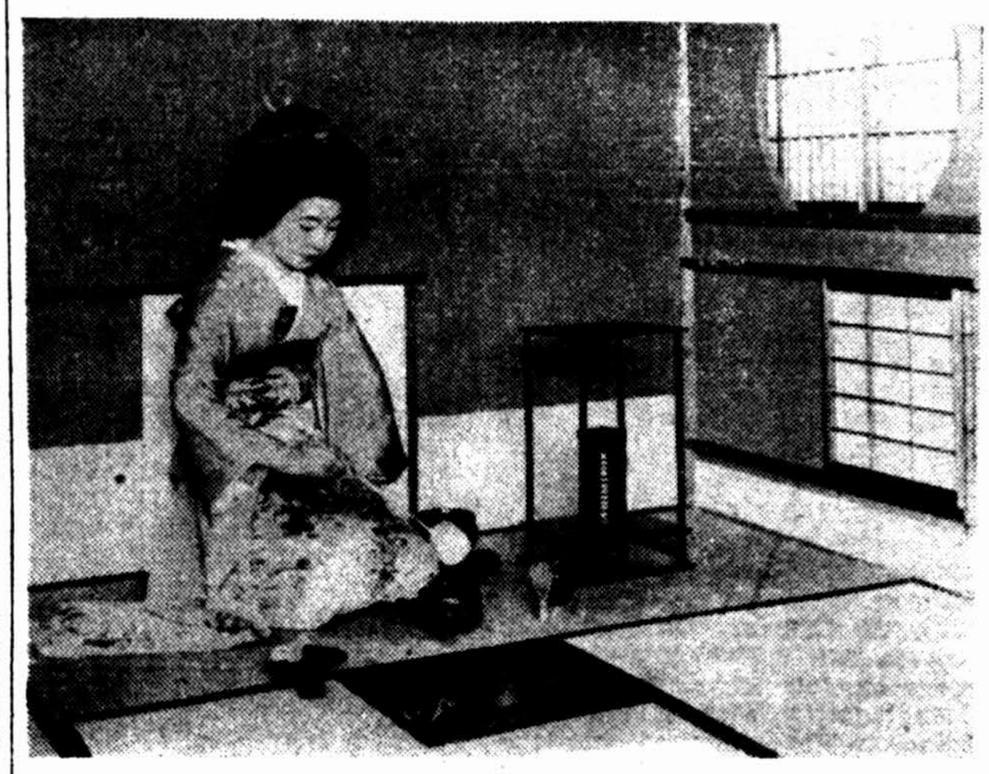
The womenfolks in Japan are put to hard routine work and apparently are fitted to take up the responsibility of looking into the domestic and household problems.

Joint Family System

The Family system of Japan recognizes joint families to a large extent. The individual couple has always a secondary place and the head of the family rules supreme The principle of individualism is seldom to be found in Japan. There is no free-love and the marriages are often settled by a third party or a professional middleman.

The women of Japan are simple in their habits and polite in their outward manners. They often bow low in greeting their friends and relatives. "Kon nichi. wa" (Good afternoon), 'Kon ban wa" ("Good evening"), "Sayonara" ("Good-bye") and 'Arigatoh" are the common expressions one hears them exchanging to each other. They have little or no knowledge of the English language and their pronunciations seem funny and even sound ridiculous.

The Japanese people would often say, 'Shingu' instead sing, "Doogu Resu' instead the dog-race and 'Cath' for a cat. They are also heard to say, 'No got' and that too with a characteristic shaking of head and awkward flourish of the right hand.



The elegant Arts of Flower Arrangements and Tea-Ceremony are the necessary accomplishments of the young girls of Modern Japan.

A Missing Link Of Civilisation

The Nisei or the second generation coming from America—usually look bright and vivacious and speak English fluently. These prefer Western style dresses. wear hats and often own well equipped and modern houses and cars. The standard of living is much higher than that of their own kith and kin.

Nisei are also slow to adapt themselves to Nihongo or the proper Japanese language, customs and manners. They also find difficulties in selecting their future life-mates in marriages and the Kekkon Mondai" or the marriage problem is ever present before them.

The Ultra-Americanized Nisei often pass with a superiority complex air about and are looked upon as a "missing link of civilization". They find little or no difficulties in securing jobs and are absorbed as clerks and typists in Tokyo and Osaka Offices.

Japanese Patriotism

During the recent 1937/38 China 'Emergency" the Japaneset people and especially the womenfolks played their part nobly and enthusiastically in the local national and patriotic movements. They were filled with the spirit of patriotism and joined such institutions as the Patriotic Women's Society and the National Women's Society throughout the country.

In times of "Emergency" hundreds of young girls were seen taking active part in lining the roadsides, controlling traffic and cheering the Nippon soldiers as they sailed off from the Kobe pier. The women also helped in visiting the family members of the soldiers called away to the colours and sang community and patriotic songs much to their joy and consolation. The 'Hinamaru' and paper lantern processions were seen everywhere. They also indulged themselves in the preparations of 'Senninbari' or 1000 stitch cloth standing and approaching the passersby in the main thoroughfare and shopping centers of Kobe.

The women stitched these clothes to serve as talisman, to the soldiers on the front fighting lines. These "Senninbari' are also supposed to be protective against bullet wounds and spectre of death, since these scarfs are supposed to be vehicles of national sentiments and sympathies of those behind the guns and staying at home

The men worked equally hard in the making of 'Sennin Riki' or cloth with a thousand fold strength —collecting imprints of signatures and characters from the public.

Patriotic Children

The Japanese also show enterprizing spirit of mutual co-operation and nation-wide organization capacity in times of fake warfares, aeroplane bombing and Light-out' practices whenever carried out and staged by the military and civil authorities concerned.

Even the Primary school-age children are taught to use gas-masks, take shelter under cellu-phone tents and attend to their young friends in times of air attacks.

The recent patriotic songs (Roei-no Uta and others) as sponsored by the Osaka Mainichi Publishing Co., Osaka, have been taken up by young and old, women and children with great patriotic feelings and enthusiasm. These songs are sung in loud and sonorous voices in the streets and educational institutions and they have stirred many a soul and moved individuals to tears

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

Notice To Advertisers

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN ADVERTISEMENTS ensure correct insertions: otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management.

World's News From Across The Seas

UNIFORM FOR NEWSBOYS—EUROPE'S FASTEST TRAIN — CUPID AND THE DIPLOMATS — BOMBS FOR BERLIN — MONTESSORI CONGRESS — AMERICA'S FATTEST MAN—GOEBBELS UNDER CLOUD— A "DEAD HUSBAND'S" MISFORTUNE— A "HEIL" FROM HITLER—CHINESE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

(By Our London Correspondent).

It is learnt that Dr. Haden Guest, M.P. (Labour) will lead an M.P.'s commission of inquiry to British West Africa in October. Col. Sandeman Allen, Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., and Mr. Charles Ammon, former Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, will be the other members. They will be accompanied by a soil scientist, an agricultural expert, and a veterinary specialist.

The arrangements for the journey are, it is understood, in the hands of the Leverhulme Trust, which has a research fund, and full assistance is being given by the Colonial Office. It is expected that the party, which will study the agricultural, economic and financial possibilities of the territory, will visit Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

Cairo Newsboys

Newsboys in Cairo must in future wear uniforms and carry special police licences, under new regulations to be issued shortly by the Cairo Government.

It has also been arranged for the news-vendors to meet at intervals so that they may be given advice and special instructions in connection with their relations with the public, the police, owners of papers and distributors.

A Private's Daring

"This man had the audacity to come into the police station yard and steal an electric torch from Police-Sergeant's car," said Police Superintendent at Aldershot Police Court whom Pte. Harold Hollies aged 20 of the North Staffordshire Regiment, pleaded guilty to four charges of stealing articles from cars and a fifth of stealing a bicycle.

Hollies, who is due to sail for India on September 16, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour, the chairman remaining that he would be released in time to sail with the draft for India.

A New Express Service

What is claimed to be the fastest train in Europe made its first official run on July 27 when a new express service between Rome and Naples was started by the Italian Minister of Communications, Signor Benni.

A speed of nearly 120 miles an hour was sometimes reached over short stretches, but there was remarkably little noise and no undue rocking or vibration. The outward run of 135 miles was made in one hour 24 minutes at an average speed of 96.43 miles an hour, and the return journey took one hour 36 minutes.

There is to be one service a day in each direction and the run is timed to take an hour and a half. The train consists of three closely linked carriages of welded steel and has a total length of 195 feet. It weighs 117 tons loaded and is driven by six electric motors which develop 1,200 h.p. Controls are placed at both ends of the train. Although the windows cannot be opened the air is kept fresh by an air-conditioning plant.

Foreign Wives Of Diplomats

Members of the French diplomatic and council of services are not to be allowed to marry foreign wives except in very special cases according to a decree published in Paris. The decree annuls the regulations in force since 1894, which allowed great latitude in respect of marriage.

By the new decree no member of the Quai d'Orsay (Foreign Office of France) staff or of the diplomatic or consular corps may marry without first obtaining the permission of the Foreign Minister. Anyone wishing to marry a foreign woman will have to state his case before a special Commission set up by the Minister. The last word will rest with the Foreign Minister.

Berlin Upset

Acting on official instructions the German newspapers on Thursday, July 28, fully exploited the incident in the British House of Commons on July 27, when Mr. Fred Montague, Labour member for Islington West, inquired whether it would be possible to carry 40 bombs to Berlin in 1940. He subsequently apologised.

Berlin newspapers had been given free hand to use whatever invective they choose, with the result that every German newspaper bears huge front-page headlines suggesting that the Montague incident was by far the most important aspect of the Commons debate on the 27th July. The chief headlines are as follows:

"12-Uhr Blatt:" Monstrous scandal in British House of Commons.

"Boersen Zeitung am Mittag:" Incredible war agitation in Commons.

"Angrieff:" Forty bombs to Berlin—but we will defend ourselves.

"Voeklischer Boebachter:" English 'apostle of peace' calls for bombing of Berlin.

"Berliner Tageblatt:" Marxist scandal in Lower house.

In their comments on the debate the Berlin newspapers apply extraordinary epithets to Mr. Montague.

Dr. Montessori

Dr. Maria Montessori, the noted Italian educationist is paying her first visit to Scotland. She is attending the Montessori Congress in Edinburgh, to which delegates have come from all over the world.

Dr. Montessori may now be said to have entered the ranks of the veteran reformers. She will be seventy next year. At the age of 25, she earned fame as the first woman in Italy to obtain a degree in medicine. Later she became a Professor of the University of Rome, when she lectured in anthropology. But her real interests became centred on the education of children, and she gave up the professorship to develop an educational system which she had first evolved from experiments on defectives.

Idiot children, under her tute'age began to pass normal children's examinations. She applied the system to normal children and achieved even more startling results.

Dr. Montessori used to compare the children in the average school to "rows of butterflies transfixed with a pin." Her method of bringing the "butterflies" to life was to free them from discipline and to train their minds by giving them objects to play with.

He Weighed 53 Stones

Johnny Webb, who weighed 53 stones 5 lbs. and was said to have been the fattest man in America died recently. He died while working with a circus. He had been travelling round the United States exhibiting his excess poundage ever since he was three years old.

Ten pounds at birth, Webb weighed 150 pounds at three, and took to the road in a circus from then on. His schooldays were limited because he found it impossible to squeeze into the desks provided at the public schools in towns through which the circus was passing.

His coffin was almost square, measuring about five feet by six feet.

Always a prodigious eater, Mr. Webb often consumed 18 fried eggs, a loaf of bread, one pound of butter and two quarts of milk for breakfast. Other meals were in proportion. He was only 32 when he fell ill in Washington, of complications caused by his weight and died a few days later. His mother and three sisters all weighed over 20 stone.

Goebbels Incurs Displeasure

Reports which have reached London from Germany indicate that the star of Dr. Goebbels is on the wane.

Some of his recent activities have earned the strong disapproval both of the Fuehrer and of General Goering. A few weeks ago Dr. Goebbels, of his own accord, organised a further bout of Jew-baiting in Berlin.

Orders were given that the usual sign of the Jew should be painted on a number of Jewish shops throughout the city. Berlin, however, is growing tired of Jew-baiting, as a sport. There is a general feeling that it is time to leave the Jews alone, and the feeling, as far as Germany is concerned, is shared by Herr Hitler.

Dr. Goebbels's plain-clothes agents were for the first time, considerably obstructed in their task by the Aryan population, and next day the Jew sign on the shops was almost universally disregarded. General Goering, whom Dr. Goebbels had not informed of his plans, was greatly displeased, and went immediately to Berchtesgaden to play a complaint with the Fuehrer against such action. It is said that he found him a sympathetic audience.

Dr. Goebbels is said to have incurred similar disfavour a fortnight ago over the issue by the German news agencies of a Czech mobilisation report which they were obliged subsequently to deny.

Mrs. Turk's 'Dead Husband'

Mrs. Turk, of Buffalo, had not seen her husband for 20 years. He was supposed to have died in Sydney, Australia leaving an estate of £300,000.

Recently a man visited Mrs. Turk. He wore dark glasses and said he was representing her "late" husband. He proposed that a journey be made to Sydney to claim the estate.

The family became suspicious. Detectives arrested the man as he finished his story. He turned out to be the "dead" husband. Mrs. Turk did not recognise him until after his arrest. Instead of visiting Australia, Mr. Turk is now in gaol, to have his identity legally proved.

Fuehrer Congratulates Duce

On the occasion of Mussolini's 55th birthday on Friday, July 29, Herr Hitler has sent him the following telegram of congratulation:

"Duce! On the occasion of your birthday to-day I extend my sincerest wishes for your personal health and for your work, which serves alike the greatness of Italy and the peace of Europe.

"You can celebrate this day, on which my thoughts are with you, in proud consciousness of the work you have done and of the greatness of the Fascist Empire.

"It is to me a matter for satisfaction that in the successful year which you have just completed, we have secured even further the Rome-Berlin Axis and our friendship by our meeting on the territory of your Empire.

"Heil Duce!—Yours, Adolf Hitler."

A Tokio Feeler

Tokio is expected to propose to the U.S.S.R. the establishment of an international border commission made up of representatives of Manchukuo, Russia and Japan, empowered to establish the border, settle outstanding disputes and negotiate on disputes which may arise in the future.

According to the Japanese Domei Agency, Japan is willing to adopt this measure providing Russia shows sincerity in the settlement of the Changhufeng dispute.

Sino-Japanese War

The Chinese counter-offensive is due to start in the middle of August. Over 1,500,000 men with tanks, machine guns and 250 aeroplanes are being concentrated to launch the biggest attack yet on the Japanese positions, weakened by flood and cholera.

The Japanese are shipping 50,000 fresh troops from Korea to assist certain positions which would be untenable in the present circumstances. The Chinese military leaders are convinced that the new attack will be decisive in their favour.

Stubborn England

Says "New York Herald Tribune":—

The race which achieved financial mastery with a monetary system of pounds, shillings and pence has never bowed to mere ease and simplicity; the British have stuck grimly to their original nomenclature, even though it is so awkward that most British journals are driven to print big figures in this form, "£1,290 millions" so that their readers will not get tangled up with the noughts. And they seem to be growing more stubborn about it.

The New English dictionary, under "billion," which is in the volume issued in 1888, tolerantly grants that in "the United States (as in France)" the word correctly designates a thousand million; but by 1926, however, when the editors had finally worked down to the T's and so to "trillion," they were severe upon the "erroneous custom" of calling a thousand millions a billion, and so on, and they allow it only as an error unfortunately followed by some in the United States.

What They Say

The worst and darkest pages of the history of the House of Commons have been those in which they had tried to go contrary to the spirit of liberty.

MR. T. E. HARVEY.

Perfect Wife—"No, I'm sorry; I can't come to bridge this afternoon, Mrs. Simpson. You see, my husband is playing in a golf competition and he likes me to be here to sympathize with him when he gets home."

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I was at a concert the other night, and I heard a song which is called "I've got a motto," although the child who sang pronounced it "mother".

The song goes on to say that his motto is "Always merry and bright," but it was sung with such a mournful expression that it brought the house down.

Now, I don't want to talk to you about that song, but I do want to have a word with you about mottoes, because it seems that new ones are continually being coined and not all are equally wise.

The latest one to come to my notice is issued by a Safety-when-driving Association, and it runs:

ALWAYS DRIVE AS THOUGH THE OTHER FELLOW IS CRAZY

The idea, of course, is that if you work on this assumption, your own driving will be more careful.

As a rule of the road, I have no quarrel with this. But when people want to make it a rule of life I object.

And some people do, you know. They are not willing to give other folks credit for a little of the common sense which they so boastfully possess themselves, and then they wonder why people take umbrage, and life is full of pin-pricks.

Any motto which assumes that the other fellow is necessarily a nitwit is not much use to anybody. We have all got our own hearts, brains, and personalities. Some of us use them more than others, I grant, but we are far from being crazy.

Be individual, strike your own line, don't stick too closely to a shibboleth, because it may do an injustice to you or to others. Let me show you what I mean, by two examples of mottoes which contradict each other:

"Many hands make light work."
"Too many cooks spoil the broth."

And:

"Look before you leap."
"He who hesitates is lost."

All these phrases are right at different times. They were coined by different individuals who found the grain of truth which exists in each

If you search for it, you will find the grain of truth and sanity in each one of us. Look for it, find it, and be glad.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following Sisters and Brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 14th to 20th August 1938:—

1. Bro. Vivekananda Naik
2. Bro. Dwarkanath Jadhav
3. Sis Teresa Chawes
4. Bro. J. M. Daruvala
5. Sis. Savitri Dave
6. Bro. Ramesh Satpute
7. Bro. Ismail Haji
8. Bro. Kersi Dalal
9. Sis Rajkumari Vyas
10. Bro. Krishna Mehta

I WILL BE GOOD

"I will be good, dear mother,"
I heard a sweet child say;
"I will be good—now watch me!
"I will be good all day."

She lifted up her bright young eyes,
With a soft and pleasing smile:
Then a mother's kiss was on her lips.
So free and pure from guile.

And when night came, that little one,
In kneeling down to pray,
Said in a soft and whispering tone,
"Have I been good to-day?"
O, many, many bitter tears
'Twould save us, did we say,
Like that dear child, with earnest hearts,
"I will be good to-day"

SPEAKING TRUTH.

(By Dingu K. Thaddani)

After Empress Raziya Begum died in the year 1239, two useless Kings came to the throne at Delhi. They were removed from the throne by influential ministers and Nasir-al-Din became the King.

He allowed his minister Bulban to carry on the work of the state, and himself took to a life of simplicity and prayer.

Nasir-al-Din was called a Darvish King. He ruled for twenty years, but did not draw a single pie for his personal use from the state treasury. Our Congress Ministers by drawing so little for themselves are merely putting into practice the ancient noble ideal of our motherland: Serve the country without an eye to personal gain, for state money is to be held in trust by those who govern.

Nasir-al-Din used to copy the Holy Quran and other books in his own handwriting and make his living by selling those manuscripts. He never engaged a servant for household work. There never was a monarch, so good and so simple.

One day a man came to interview him when he was writing a book. That man looked at the book and pointed out a word to the King, saying "Sir, please correct this word". On being so requested, the King made just a small mark over that word in his presence. He rubbed off that mark after the man had left.

Some others who were present there all the time requested the King to explain to them as to why he put a mark over the word and then rubbed it off. The King said, "The word is correct as it is. Had I told that man that he was in the wrong, his feelings would have been hurt. I do not like to displease any body."

Now, was this the best that the King did? Had he told that man that the word was correct as it was, would not the man have learnt one more word correctly?

Do you think that if by telling the truth Empires fall, it is better to say the truth than keep the Empires? Or you feel that the King did well in respecting the feelings of another man? Were you yourself Nasir-al-Din, what would you do in this case?

If a person is bad or is in the wrong, would you tell him so, feeling that by telling him the truth you would be hurting him?

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

(By Balraj Bhatia.)

Pen-friendship is very interesting. It is a pleasure to have friends in foreign countries (and in your own country) whom you have never seen. The following is the first letter of a boy in New Zealand to his pen-friend in India, and I hope it will interest you all.

Dear friend,

Many thanks for that pretty postcard you sent me, and I hope we may be penpals for a long time.

I have looked Lucknow up on the map. I was not sure where it was! In fact I know very little about India. It must be very hot where you are, but I suppose you are used to it. I see a big place called "Nepal" on the map, through which runs a range of the Himalaya mountains. I have heard of the mountains, but who lives in Nepal? And how far it is from you? Do the British live there?

Do you yourself speak English generally, or some other language? Here, most of us speak English, but there is Moori as well.

I hope that when you write you will tell me lots of things about Lucknow and about yourself. How old are you, and do you still go to school? Have you brothers and sisters? I expect you are a boy, aren't you? I am afraid I cannot tell from your name, as it is unknown to me, but perhaps you know from mine that I am a boy.

Hamilton, where I live, is about eighty miles south of Aukland. Aukland you can find in any Atlas, and it is in what is called "The North Island." Hamilton is a very pretty town, and through the centre of it there runs a pretty river, with parks on each bank. From time to time I will if you wish, send you picture post-cards which will show something of Hamilton.

Have you travelled much? I have been nearly everywhere in the North Island, and to a lot of places in the South Island. New Zealand is so narrow that from nearly every part one can, by travelling in a car, reach the sea in a few hours.

Did you feel the tremors of the terrible earthquake that ruined Quetta? In parts of New Zealand there are bad earthquakes, too. They do not occur in the North but they are severe in the Centre and the South. New Zealand is so

(Continued On Page 50)

"Studies" by Bro. Jagmohan D. Kora.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

"During the monsoon, some want tea, Sis. some like coffee, but I relish a cup of milk always."

Krishna Banerjee, a five and half-years old Bengalee girl can dance and sing prettily well.

PAHLGAM

A Paradise On Earth

(By MASUD SUFI)

Pahlgam, which is a veritable paradise on earth has always been inaccessible to most of the people of India, but now it is within the reach of almost everybody.

Kashmir—"The land of sunshine and snows" has numerous beauty spots, where the visitors can have a rollicking time during the summer season. Pahlgam is one of them.

This extraordinarily beautiful place is the second famous sanitorium of Kashmir, situated at an altitude of about 7000 ft. above the sea-level. It is in the heart of the finest valley of Kashmir called Liddar Valley.

A Place Of Many Attractions

Pahlgam is approximately 60 miles away from Srinagar—the summer capital of Kashmir State, and 32 miles from Islamabad. The road leading to this place from Srinagar is suitable for motor and lorry traffic during the spring, summer and autumn months. A stream joins it at, and runs parallel to it from Islamabad.

The luxurious vegetation, the mild climate, the interesting excursions and opportunities for fishing, all form great attractions to hundreds of visitors who come here every year.

Visitors camping here can have the advantage of short excursions to many famous and most interesting places like Aru and Liderwatt, in the Liddar Valley.

Visitors usually come here during the summer season, as in winter about 10 feet-deep snow falls on the hills. It becomes difficult even for the Kashmiris to live in this cold place. Only two or three shops are open throughout the year, for those who are permanent settlers of this valley.

Tent Life

Most of the visitors reside on one of the three plateaux. They are compelled to live in tents, as there are only a few houses in the town. Tent life is a great amusement. Each family generally engages one Kashmiri servant who does all the hard work, i.e., bringing water from the stream, fuel from the jungle and all other sorts of work which an ordinary Indian servant cannot do. He is usually paid 12 to 15 rupees a month with board and lodging. A special advantage in employing them is that they keep watch throughout the night over the tents.

A stream raging furiously across this lovely place adds more beauty to it. The water for drinking purposes comes from a spring which falls into this stream. The water is very cool and good for health.

Riding Facilities

Children and even grown-up persons of both the sexes are seen riding on ponies—better known as "tatoos"—in mornings and evenings. These 'tatoos' are very common here, and can be hired for a small sum of four annas per hour. Moreover, they provide immense amount of exercise and fun.

On the first plateau there is a club named. "The Recreation Club." This small club is equipped with both indoor and outdoor games. A tournament is also held here which provides great amusement.

There is also a pretty little Log Church situated in the pine woods on the hill side at the far end of the bazzar. Dedicated to St George, the church is in charge of the Chaplain of "All Saints' Church", Srinagar. It is baintained entirely by voluntary contributions and is open for worship and devotion to Christians of all denominations.

Yes, though Pahlgam is an excellent spot for spending the summer season, yet it is an expensive place. Leaving aside a few articles, viz., milk, meat and eggs, the rest are sold above the usual prices. When asked why, the shop-keeper's reply comes "Seth Sahib! what to do, we have to close our shops in winter and on top of that we have to pay heavy duties and heavy rents of these shops."

Majority Of People Muslims

Islam is the prevailing religion in Kashmir. The majority of the people of this place are Muslims. A few Hindus, mostly Pandits, are also found here.

Most of the people are very poor. Though they are sticken with poverty, yet no beggar is found extending his bowl for alms. They are shabby-genteel people having not even clothes to safeguard themselves against the piercing cold. On the whole, they are leading care-free, but pitiable lives. The Kashmir Government should take steps to improve their standard of living.

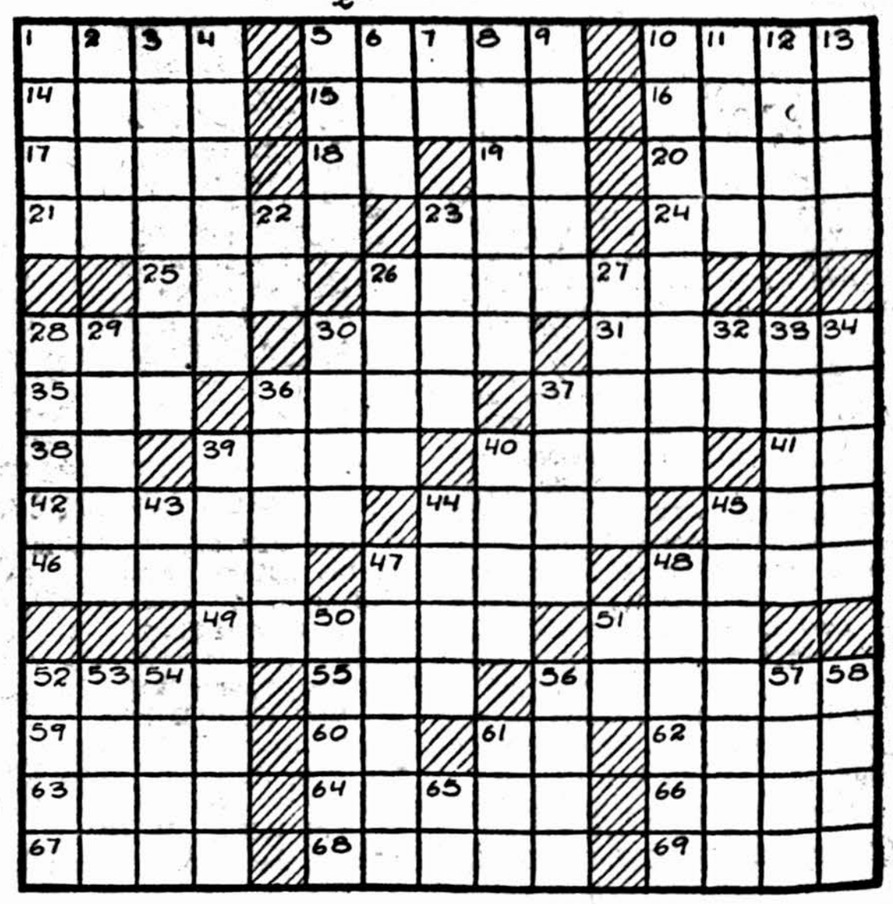
The Kashmiris of this place are very polite. They wish every person whom they meet on the way. Especially a person dressed in up-to-date fashion is wished most humbly. Their relations with the visitors are excellent.

On the whole, Pahlgam is an excellent resort for holidaying. The climate is well suited for the building of the body. A friend of mine who visited this place for a fortnight increased 8 lbs. in weight.

They say that the proof of the pie is in the eating of pie and now that the pie is here waiting to be eaten . . . how about it!

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions and Answers



HORIZONTAL

1—Festive.
5—In what city is Napoleon's tomb?
10—Who was the author of the Compromise of 1850?
14—Mohammedan noble.
15—Roman urban official.
16—Pertaining to aircraft.
17—Solitary.
18—Negative.
19—Printer's measure.
20—Turn from a direct course.
21—Title of the shogun.
23—Possesses.
24—The caama.
25—Ancient.
26—Sincere.
28—River in Arizona.
30—Police post in Central Africa.
31—Crownlike headdress.
35—Feminine name.
36—Massive work of masonry.
37—Daughter of Danaus.
38—Father.
39—Who precipitated the American Revolution by dispatching troops to seize arms stored at Concord?
40—Where is the famous Leaning Tower?
41—Depart.
42—Power.
44—Only.
45—Jagged cliff.
46—European finch.
47—Shout.
48—Weakened by age.
49—What desert region extends from the Atlantic to the Nile?
51—Alcoholic beverage.
52—Identical.
55—Japanese sash.
56—The Gulf of Bothnia is part of what sea?
59—River in Russia.
60—Mother.
61—Hebrew name for God.
62—Pit for green fodder.
63—Feminine name.
64—Exalt the spirits of.
66—Burden.
67—Who wrote "Nana"?
68—What is the seat of the native government of Morocco?
69—Cozy retreat.

VERTICAL

1—Town in Ontario.
2—Chinese city.
3—Nancy Hanks was the mother of what famous statesman?
4—Small area.
5—Founder of Eastern State.
6—Fuss.
7—Japanese measure.
8—Who is the daughter of the Dowager Queen of Roumania?
9—Meaning.
10—Melodious composition.
11—Dregs.
12—Greek god of war.
13—Long ago.
22—Supposed hypnotic force.
23—Residence.
26—Cavity.
27—Series of layers in plant succession.
28—Stares.
29—Stupid.
30—Hobgoblin.
32—Lava.
33—Inflexibility.
34—Decorate.
36—What great document was signed by King John in 1215: ——— Carta?
37—Herb used to flavor.
39—What lady in old romance is proverbial for her patience?
40—What is the missing first name of the former motion picture star: ——— Negri?
43—Suffix denoting the comparative degree.
44—Hindu garment.
45—Annuity.
47—Occultism.
48—What American president was president of Princeton University?
50—Seven cities claimed to be the birthplace of what epic poet?
51—Gold Coast Negrito.
52—What canal joins the Mediterranean and the Red Sea?
53—River in Italy.
54—Post.
56—Internal decay in fruit.
57—Who was the founder of Troy?
58—Price.
61—Greek letter.
65—Hebrew month.

(For Solution See Page 55)

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
Single Copy One Anna
For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay

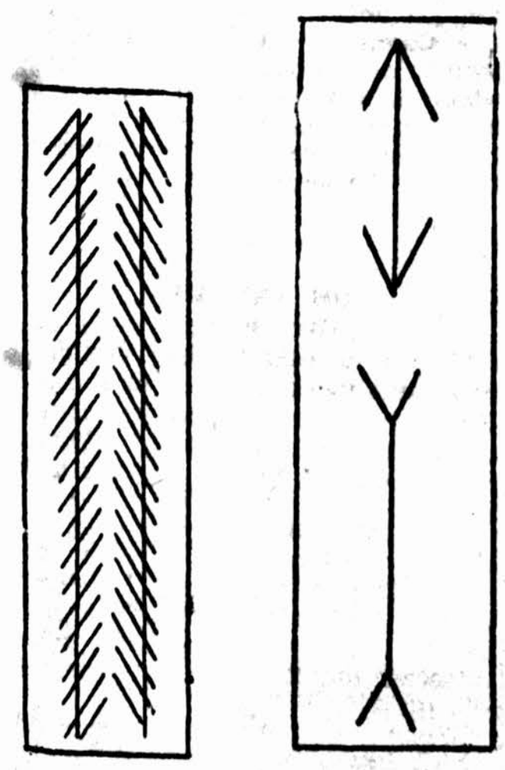
Building Schools For Better Eyes

New York Sets The Way

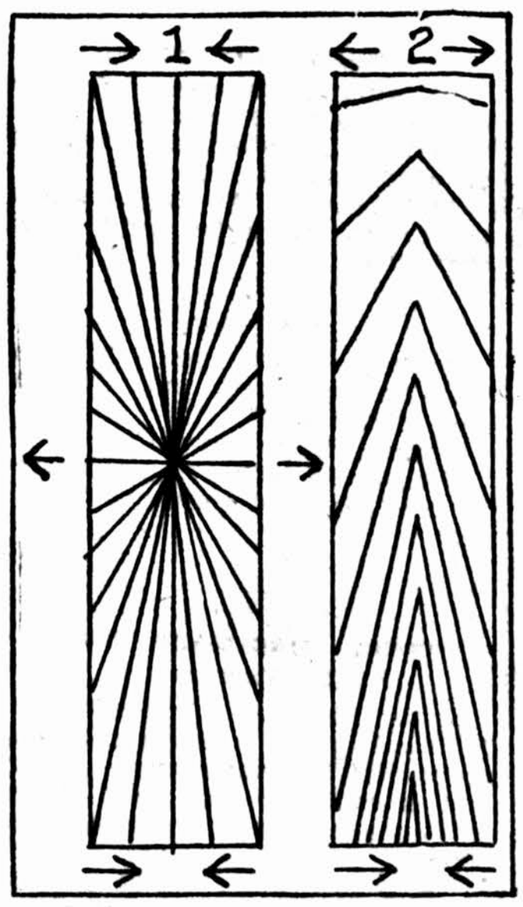
LEWIS H. CARRIS, managing director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, is authority for the statement that defective eyesight is handicapping approximately three million school children in the United States — one-third of the entire school population.

Following a two year survey of American public school buildings prepared under the sponsorship of the Illuminating Engineering Society and the American Institute of Architects, a report of absorbing interest has been drawn up by an investigating committee consisting of eyesight specialists, engineers and representatives of the Federal Interior, Commerce, Labor and Treasury Departments of the United States Government. In its report the committee states that eye fatigue, failure of scholars and inefficiency of teachers, found in many schools throughout the country, have been traced to poor class room illumination and to the fact that the three R's have been receiving more educational consideration than the twenty million eyes of children and teachers.

And so, the eyes are going back to school, not merely as visual aids in the matter of obtaining an education, but with the understanding that the eyes themselves are to derive as much benefit and consideration as the brain.



Optical Illusions Which Indicate How Our Eyes Deceive Us. At Left, Two Parallel Lines Which Appear Wider Apart at One End Than the Other; and at Right, Two Lines of Precisely the Same Length, Although One Appears to Be Longer Than the Other.



Drawing No. 1 Seems to Bulge at the Middle and Drawing No. 2 Seems to Be Wider at the Top Than at the Bottom. Both Are Exactly the Same Width Throughout

Rev. Joseph A. Lennon, S. J., dean of Fordham University Teachers College, has announced that greater emphasis on the training of teachers in sight conservation work is to be included in the programme for the next semester at Teachers College. Citing the fact that there are now one hundred special classes in New York alone for children afflicted with defective or partial vision, Father Lennon points out that the increasing demand for teachers qualified to supervise such classes elsewhere in the educational systems makes it necessary to expand the scope of sight conservation instruction at Fordham.

"This course," he said, "is designed to acquaint teachers with the best modern methods used for instruction of partially sighted children. The course deals with the anatomy of the eye, physiology and eye hygiene, the process of vision and the functions of the appendages of the eye."

Children with defective vision are enrolled in special sight conservation classes but are not otherwise segregated, attending regular grades for oral work and doing the regular grade assignments. Teachers in charge of the special classes prepare special work for such students, aided by special books printed in 24-point type, a sample of which is shown herewith, or by using prepared lessons that are read aloud to the students. The class rooms used by these partially sighted children are specially treated for light conditions and include the installation of ideal lights, movable furniture, unglazed paper, heavy pencils, unpolished desks to obviate glare, large maps and globes, typewriters with extra large type and other facilities to render eye-strain unnecessary.

It may be interesting to know that more than one hundred thousand muscular adjustments are required by the average student during one hour's perusal of a school book. According to the American Bureau of Visual Science, the average reader is able to scan and comprehend the printed text at the rate of 350 words per minute. In the case of what is classed as "poor" readers, the Bureau estimates that the number of required muscular adjustments may reach the huge total of 200,000 per hour.

Each eye is moved by a set of six muscles. In each eye-ball there is a transparent lining which acts as a "photo film." This film is thinner than the thinnest onion skin, yet it comprises ten layers.

The mechanism contained in the eye would fail to give ability to see if it were not for a fluid that continually spreads over the retina, the viewing plate in back of the eyeball on which the objects seen are projected as a picture. This plate is covered with a structure of rods and cones which appear to be the elements from which the picture is transmitted to the brain. These rods and cones would be unable to transmit this picture unless they were covered with "visual purple" fluid.

Dr. Edward Jackson, of Denver, Colorado, in a report prepared for the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, says that every child in school should be taught to realize what a wonderful and delicate machine the human eye is, should understand what constitutes good vision and also how the eyes must be used to help it.

In the report made to the Illuminating Engineering Society, there is a recommendation for a minimum of fifteen-foot candles for class rooms and offices. A foot-candle is a standard unit of light measurement. Our eyes are conditioned by nature to 500-foot candles in the shade of a tree, or to 8,000-foot candles in bright mid-summer sunshine. The most powerful and brilliant illumination devised by man does not approach anywhere near this degree of brightness. But at present according to the report, many class rooms average less than five-foot candles.

To minimize reflected glow, the report urges that shiny desks and table tops be avoided. Wood surfaces should have a smooth dull finish. Glass top tables are condemned as "particularly objectionable" from the standpoint of glare. Dull blackboard surfaces also are advocated to take the place of "glossy finished boards."

One section of the report is devoted to the construction of school buildings to give the best illumination to the class room. Windows should rarely be placed at the rear and "never at the right or in front of the pupil."

"The only bad mistake in a diagnosis that I can remember," said a doctor, "was when I prescribed for indigestion, and afterwards learnt that my patient could easily have afforded appendicitis."

BIRTH CONTROL AGAINST GOD

Marriage and birth control were discussed at the Methodist Conference at Hull last month.

Moving that a 16-page declaration by the Methodist Church on "The Christian View of Marriage and the Family" should be referred back, the Rev. C. Ensor Walters, of London, declared: "I do not hesitate to say that all birth control is against the laws of God. You can talk about the Roman Church—but it is the one Church to-day that is not being decimated by lots of its people" (Cries of "No, no.")

The declaration was referred back.

The Conference passed a resolution asking the Government to give special facilities for the Contraceptive (Regulation) Bill.

"This dangerous traffic," said Mr. Hutchcroft, "has assumed proportions which have gone beyond all realms of decency. Enormous profits are made, and one firm boasts of spending £100,000 to perfect an appliance."

Dr. E. G. Bryant, of Birmingham, said that advertisements and supplies were being sent regularly to boys.—"New Chronicle"

HEIL HEDJAZ!

When the German Consul at Manilla (Philippine Islands) learned that one of the horses at the Government-owned stock farm had been named Hitler he lodged an official protest.

The Government gravely instructed the director of the farm to change the horse's name, and it has been rechristened Hedjaz, says the New York Correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

Hedjaz is a small kingdom near the Red Sea which has no consul in Manilla.

RED FOR TROUBLE

Dr. C. J. M. Dawkins, anaesthetist, told the B.M.A. last month that experiments on dental patients had shown that fair-haired people could be made unconscious in 52 sec. (average), dark-haired people in 62 sec., and red-haired people in 68 sec.

"On seeing a patient with red hair come into the gas-room, one instinctively prepares for difficulties," Dr. Dawins added.

DON'T LET HEAD-ACHES KEEP YOU IN!
Saridon
ANALGESIC TABLETS
10 Saridon
ONE of these marvellous tablets removes your pain in Seven minutes. They are so quick and powerful in action and yet so harmless too!
Saridon
MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

open, and the few people that live here are so spread about, that although an earthquake does a lot of damage to land and buildings, yet a very few people are killed by it. We have one and a half million people living here, which, compared to the size of the country, is a very small population. There are large places in my country where no one lives at all, and there are other places covered with dense forest. The upper part of the North Island is desert-like and very hot, though probably not nearly so hot as India.

I hope that this letter has interested you. I have not made it long, because I do not know what you like best to be written about, but you will, I suppose, tell me all about that when you reply? Are you interested in sports? Are you fond of swimming? Are you interested in learning languages? Can you skate?

Now I have asked you enough questions to keep you busy for a long time, so good-bye, friend, for the time being.

From your unseen friend.
Jim St. Paul.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss).....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

DO YOU KNOW?

America elects her Presidents every four years.

* * * *

The eyes of a snail are on the end of its two longest horns.

* * * *

In Turkey red hair is greatly admired. Many women dye their tresses that tint.

* * * *

The American Indians, once considered a dying race, are increasing rapidly, the population now being 334,300, while births exceed deaths by 3,500 a year.

* * * *

Workers in salt mines seldom suffer from colds or rheumatism.

* * * *

Blind people in the world are estimated at 6,000,000.

* * *

The largest postage stamp in the world is believed to be that used for Chinese special delivery in 1913. It measures 9 3/4in. by 2 3/4in.

The largest postage stamp ever issued by the British Government is believed to be an orange one of Queen Victoria's time. It was a 2/5 stamp, and measured a little over 2in. by 1¼in.

DISGUISES.

You will find this jolly game great fun. The players are divided into two equal groups, after a leader has been chosen.

The players of one group are blind-folded and seated so that each has a vacant seat on his right side. The leader says "Go" and the players who are not blindfolded take the empty seats next to those who are blindfolded.

The leader must say "recite," "sing," or "laugh," and at this command the players who are not blindfolded must recite, sing or laugh, disguising their voices. The leader cries "Stop!", counts ten, and when he finishes the blindfolded player must guess who his right-hand neighbour is.

If he succeeds he removes the handkerchief from his eyes and gives it to his neighbour. If he fails he remains blindfolded and the game continues.

MAGIC WITH A BOOK.

Next time you want to puzzle your friends, tell them that you can read thoughts. When they ask you to prove it, ask one of them to take a book and to choose (without telling you what it is) a word in the first nine lines of any page and not later than the ninth word in the line.

Then tell him to multiply the number of the page by ten, add twenty-five, add the number of the line, multiply the result by ten, and finally add the number at which the word stands in the line. Ask him the result.

Now tell him to think hard of the chosen word and, while he is doing it, subtract in your mind the number 250 from the result he gave you. Then take his book. The last figure of your own secret number will give you the place at which his word stands in the line, the last but one the number of the line, and the remaining figures the page. And that is how you discover his word!

IDEA OF SIZE.

To bring the idea of size home to her pupils the teacher asked: "What is the difference between an elephant and a flea?"

Said Venkat: "An elephant can have fleas, but a flea can't have elephants".

AND NOW?

Behram: "Mum, you said the baby had your eyes and daddy's nose, didn't you?"

Mother: "Yes, Behram."

"Well, you'd better keep your eye on him. He's got grandad's teeth, now."

NATURE HAS MADE THESE
(By Vinayak)

Nature has built a bridge in the Kleinwals Valley in Austria, which spans the Schwarzwasser River and is composed of chalk-stone cut through by the fast-flowing stream. The "bridge" has a span of thirty feet, and three pine trees which have grown into it from underneath are the supports.

Nature has made some really amazing structures, not the least of which are the bottle trees used as homes by the Toborochos, a tribe in Brazil. A little hollowing by crude tools and the trees make comfortable homes, but are themselves unharmed.

There are floating islands in various parts of the world and floating gardens in Kashmir, and in the Calcutta Botanical Gardens stands a famous banyan tree which has a spread of 1,000 feet in circumference! Thousands of horsemen have sheltered under this at the same time.

"Lulla, Lulla, Lullaby!"
(Photo by P. O. Hariharan).

OH AND AH!
(By Perin)

Here is a round game in which any number of players can join. You all sit round and in turn start to count one, two, three, and so on, up to any number you like.

But instead of saying three, or any multiple of three, you say —or rather the player to whose turn it has come says—"Oh," and in the same way "Ah!" is substituted for five and any multiple of five.

When you come to a number which has both five and three in it, such as fifteen, the player has to say both "Oh" and "Ah."

Players making a mistake and saying the number have to fall out. The last player left in is the winner.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

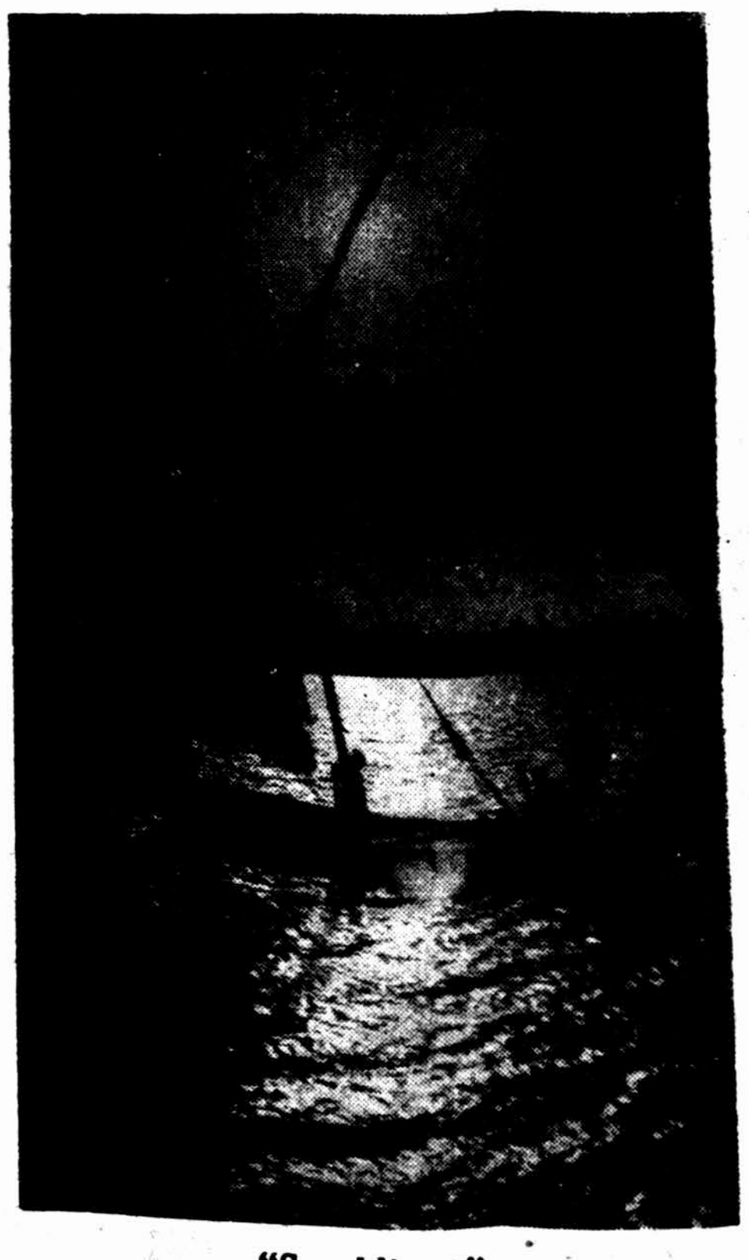
If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

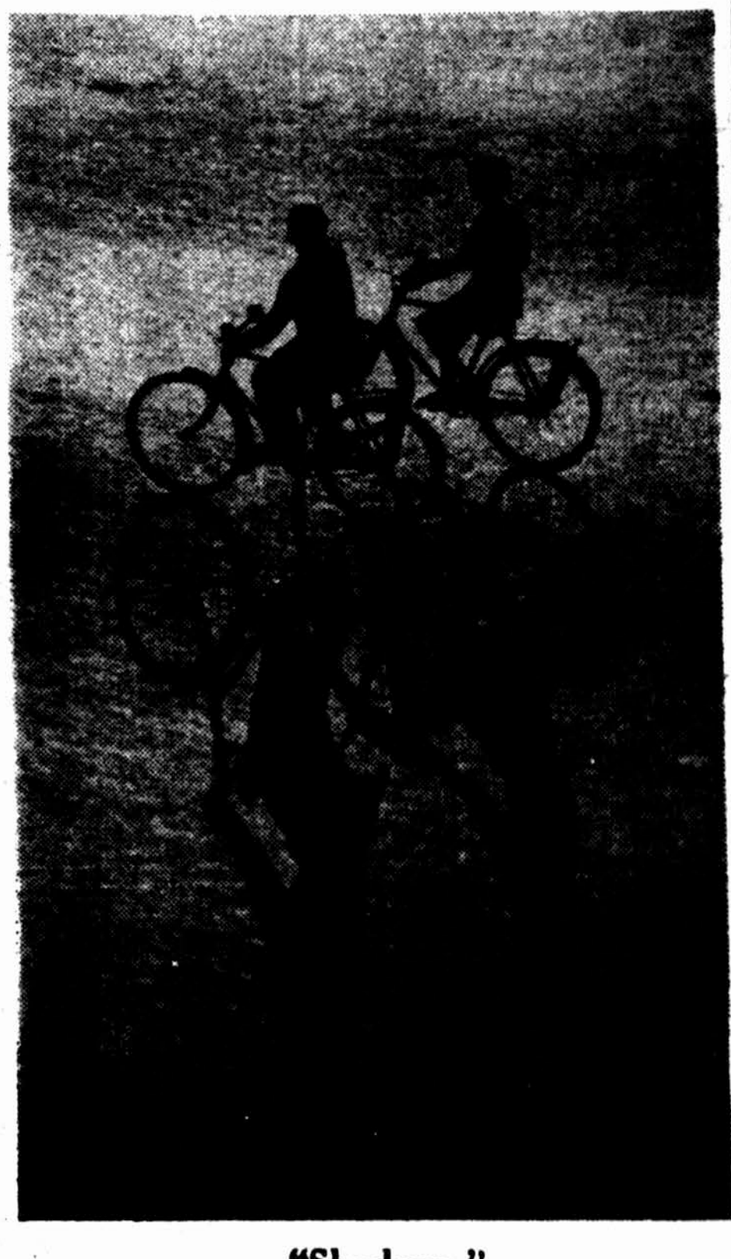
Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



"Sparklings."
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).



"Shadows."
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

THE POET'S CORNER

Some Curiosities Of Poetic Composition

(By JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SORE VVALA).

The names of the authors of the following poems, which are curiosities of undoubted literary merit, have not been so far traced:—

'LINES TO A SKELETON'

(These lines were published some seventy years ago in the London "Morning Chronicle", and excited a good deal of attention. Every effort, even to the offering of fifty guineas, was vainly made to discover the author. All that ever transpired was that the poem, in a fair clerkly hand, was found near a skeleton of remarkable beauty of form and colour in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn. London.

The poem was included in Dr. George Thomas Beatson's "Ambulance Handbook", published in 1895—by St. Andrew's Ambulance Association, at Glasgow).

"Behold this ruin! 'T was a skull,
Once of ethereal spirit full;
This narrow cell was life's retreat,
This space was thought's mysterious seat
What beauteous visions filled this spot!
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.
Beneath this mouldering canopy
Once shone a bright and busy eye:
But start not at the dismal void
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fires it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be for ever bright
When sun and stars are sunk in night.
Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue;
If falsehood's honey it disdained
And where it could not praise was chained,
If bold in virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke—
This silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity.
Say, did these fingers delve the mine,
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock and wear the gem
Can little now avail to them.
But if the path of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on Wealth or Fame.
Avails it whether bare or shod
These feet the path of duty trod;
If from the bowers of ease they fled
To seek affliction's humble bed,
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned
And home to virtue's cot returned,
These feet, with angel's wings shall rise—
And tread the Palace of the skies."

"ADVISE TO CONTRIBUTORS"

"If you've got a thought that's happy—
Boil it down.
Make it short and crisp and snappy—
Boil it down.
When your brain its coin has minted,
Down the page your pen has sprinted,
If you want your effort printed
Boil it down.
Take out every surplus letter—
Boil it down.
Fewer syllables the better—
Boil it down.
Make your meaning plain. Express it
So we'll—not merely guess it;
Then, my friend, ere you address it—
Boil it down.
Cut out all the extra trimmings
Boil it down.
Skim it well—then skim the skimmings—
Boil it down.
When you're sure 't would be a sin to
Cut another sentence into,
Send it on, and we'll begin to
Boil it down.

"ALL HOLLOW"

"I stood beneath a hollow tree,
the blast it hollow blew;
I thought upon the hollow world,
and all its hollow crew,
Ambition and its hollow schemes,
the hollow hopes we follow;
Imagination's hollow dreams, all
hollow, hollow, hollow!
A crown it is a hollow thing, and
hollow head oft wears it,
The hollow title of a king, what
hollow hearts oft bear it!
No hollow wiles, nor honey'd
smiles of ladies fair I follow;
For beauty sweet still hides deceit;
'tis hollow, hollow, hollow!
The hollow leader but betrays the
hollow dupes who heed him;
The hollow critic vends his praise
to hollow fools who feed him.
The hollow friend who takes your
hand, is but a summer's swallow.
'er I see is like this tree—
all hollow, hollow, hollow!"

"ON THE OFFICE WALL"

"It is easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows along like a song,
But the man worth while
Is the man who can smile,
When everything goes dead wrong.
When the whole blamed world
seems gone to pot,
And business on the bum,
A lifted chin and a two-cent grin
Help some, my boy, help some!"

SEX, ITS NATURE AND DETERMINATION

(Continued from Page 14)

male producing sperms, and the other contains the female producing sperms. It is evident, therefore, that sex is actually determined at the moment of fertilisation due to the presence of sex chromosomes.

The X or irregular chromosome is not always found in the male nucleus; amongst the birds and butterflies the sex-determining chromosome is with the female. The chromosomes are all thickly packed in the head of the male sperm, which is ejected with the semen into the child-producing organs of the female. In case of the human gamets it has been seen that the female ova measure five, and the male spern four (u).

Distribution Of Sex

The distribution of sex in the world is generally the same with a slight predominance of the male over the female population. Statistics have shown that the female has the higher resistance and greater longevity than the male. Amongst old persons there is a larger proportion of females. The fact of the greater number of male children born may be due to the male producing sperms being stronger, more vital or more capable of surviving the long journey from the male testes to the female ovary.

Expressions Of Sex

The expressions of sex in sexual activity are intriguing to the scientis Sex and love are often termed the servants of reproduction. Sex is considered but a means to reproduction which is the end Nature has in view. Sex then is he stimulous which helps the coming together of man and woman. If in the beginning man and woman were one and God set them apart, then it is sex which brings them together again. This is, however, not quite the truth, since there is extensive a sexual reproduction in Nature. The egg of a frog has been hatched in the laboratory with the prick of a needle. If sex is meant for the mutual stimulation of the activity of the sperm and the ovum in two separate bodies, why should each individual snail and earthworm possess both a testes and an ovary? A sexual reproduction in the human being can be possible by the injection of the semen into the female genital organs. Even the sex of the child can be determined by injecting the sperm with or without the X-chromosome. The possibility of such a fertilisation routinely is diminished only because of the extremely small size of the human egg, and the intricate and complex manner in which it is protected within the body of the female

A Desire-emotion Complex

The sexuality of the individual is present in the gametic. Sexual activity is exhibited in the mating of the male and the female. Sex is the force apparently impelling the individual to cohabit. Sex behaviour is present in the child from its earliest years and it takes a definite shape with maturity and puberty. Human behaviour, then, is considerably influenced by sex during the periods od courtship and selection, when the laws of attraction and repulsion have their full play. Thus, sex is not merely a difference in the physical structure of the male and female, but it also consists od behaviour under given circumstances. It is a series of responses to external stimulii. The timulous may be between persons of the same sex resulting in homosexuality. Newman, therefore, aptly explains sex as "compromising all those phenomena that centre about gametic reproduction." The female produces the egg, the male produces the sperm, the homophrodite produces both.

Sexuality is a desire—emotion complex. It does not merely lead to reproduction, but a good deal of the highest creation of man can be held responsible to sex. The man in love thinks of the beloved in terms of a desire—emotion complex and the end may appear to be reproduction, but the same love creates a musical or practical ecstasy in terms of sound and language. The Taj Mahal is the fruit of a desire—emotion complex, its fulfilment is not mere reproduction, but an edifice in concrete marble which may outlive for thousands of years the sex behaviour and activity of two individuals which resulted in reproduction. Sex behaviour is not ennobling to man alone, but to the dog and the stag, the chirping swallow and the graceful peacock Love play and its consequent pleasure and joy are true of innumerable living things.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S CORNER

(Continued from Page 12)

into the night. Few men his age could participate in such a thorough feting, but Gustav has the strength and vigor to carry him through even more strenuous pursuits

His favorite sport is tennis, and he is a skillful and enthusiastic player When he visited England in his Crown Prince days, he had his first experience with the game and enjoyed it so much that he set to work making it one of the chief sports of his native land. Even at the age of 80 Gustave still devotes an hour a day to tennis playing.

A set of three stamps, all in the same design, was issued as part of the birthday ceremonies In denominations of 5 ore, green 15 ore, brown and 30 ore, blue, the stamp presents a handsome portrait of the monarch

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp pictures a Buddhist Monastery?
2. An airplane over a railroad adhesive viaduct appears on what adhesive?
3. Of what country is St Olaf the patron saint? You will find him pictured on its stamps.
4. What stamp pictures the geological formation known as Lot and Lot's Wife?
5. Who was Martin Pinzon, and what stamp portrays him?

(Copyright 1938)

Speaker (desirous of raising money)—"All who will give 10l stand up

To musician—"Play 'God Save the King.'"

Having overslept on his wedding morn, the bridegroom hastened to the station only to find that his train had gone.

Half-frantic, he rushed into the post office and sent off the following telegram:

"Delayed. Don't marry till I come."

It was late when the hostess at the reception requested the famous basso to sing.

"It is too late, madame," he protested. "I should d'sturb your neighbours."

"Not at all," declared the hostess, beaming. "Besides, they poisoned our dog last week."

* * *

"Men are queer."

"Yes: they are delighted when you forget how to swim; and mad when you forget how baseball is played"

"Give me a lean joint—my husband hates fat in any form."

Zeke Bonura, Chicago First Sacker, Beats the Throw to Gehrig of the Yankees.

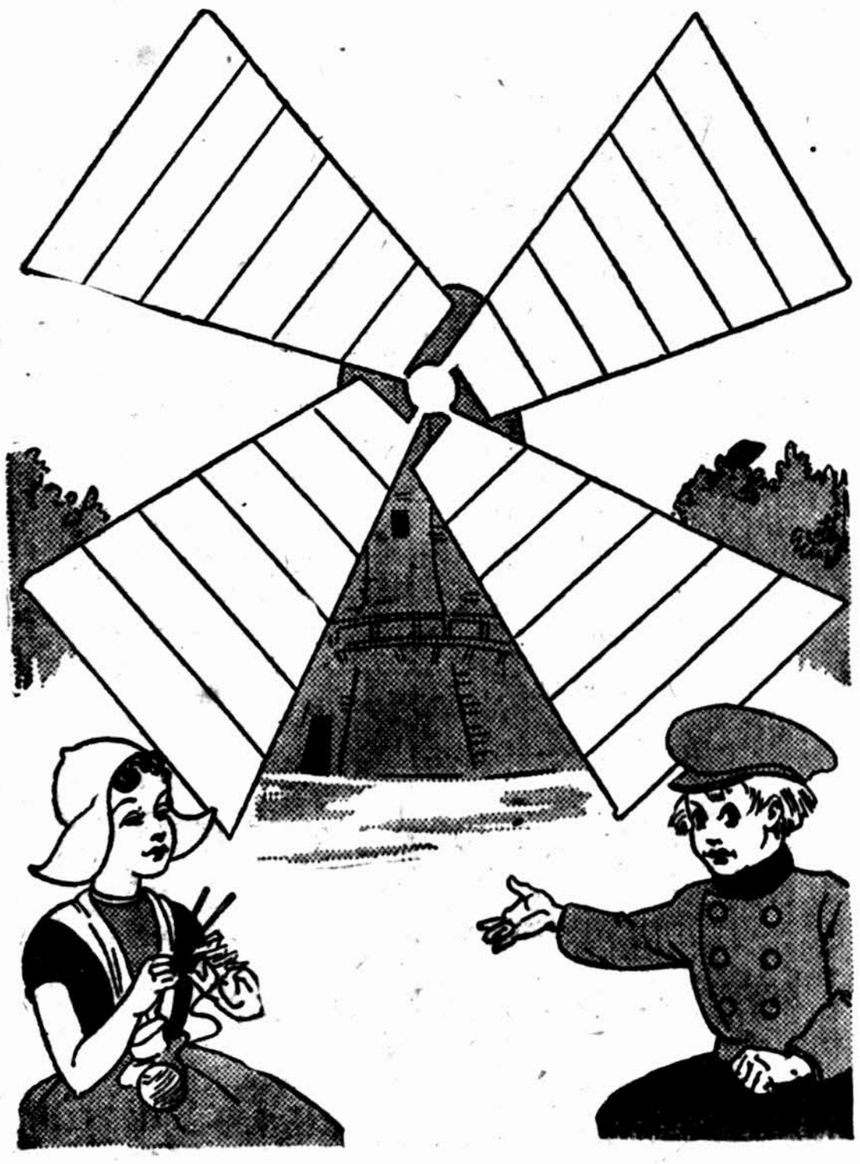
Diamond Problem—Safe or Out?

THE dust of a slide for base throws up a screen that often blots out ball and players, sometimes making it impossible for the umpire to say accurately whether the runner is safe or out. Professor Addlwitz has been giving some thought to the problem, and has devised a way of putting umpiring on a scientific basis.

The Professor would attach chronometers to the news reel cameras, so that next to each exposure would be registered the split second of time in which it was taken. In the case of a disputed verdict, the news reel would be consulted, to find the exact instant when the ball left the fielder's hand on the throw to base. By comparing this with the time record on the film of the player running, it would be possible, by figuring the relative speeds, to determine which got there first, the ball or the runner.

Here is Zeke Bonura of the Chicago White Sox sliding into base, with Gehrig of the Yankees making the catch. Bonura was safe, according to the umpire. However, at second he was put out. In the absence of correct data regarding the acceleration of the ball, etc., let us assume the following facts. Bonura had a ten-foot lead off first when the batter singled to left field. The ball traveled 165 feet, to a point 25 feet from second base, where the shortstop took it, throwing directly to second. It took the fielder 1½ seconds to field and start the throw. The ball and runner traveled at uniform speeds, Bonura running 18 feet per second and the ball going four times as fast. The distance between first and second base is 90 feet. Was Bonura safe or out?

(For Solution See Page 55)



WINDMILL

"ACH," says Hans, "you call this a Dutch windmill, but I will let you in on a secret. The sails of this mill come from different cities in Europe. Once the names of these cities appeared on the sails. Now, rain and sun have obliterated them. However, there is still a way that you can discover their names, if you care to do a little mental exercise.

"Fill the spaces in the sails with words, so that each space, counting from within outward, will contain the same letters as the preceding space, plus one more letter. Thus, the inner circle will consist of a single-letter word and the spaces at the tips of the wings will contain the names of the cities."

Here are the definitions:

Preposition. Rodent. To rend. To babble. A father or mother. Large city in Belgium.

Conjunction. A body of water. To scorch. To set up. To desire with eagerness. Seaport of Athens, Greece.

Sixth note of the Diatonic scale. A chum. Prayer or entreaty. A tree. A wandering religious votary. Seaport and capital of Sicily.

Article. Preterit of "run." To merit or deserve as by labor or service. A trap. Ground or cause. Historical city on the Loire river in France.

(For Solution See Page 55)

THE P. E. N. CLUB

Close Of The Congress At Prague

The sixteenth Congress of the P.E.N. Club closed at Prague on June 30 after very successful meetings. Jules Romains presided, and the British president, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, took a lively part, supported by Karel Capek, the Czech playwright. Mr. Nevinson discussed the ways and means of promoting good literature as against the so-called popular literature. In the Children's Books Committee Mrs. Williams Ellis and Miss Evelyn Sharp took part.

The meeting reaffirmed the club's belief in freedom of expression for all writers, whatever their opinions, and expressed its sympathy with those who are persecuted in certain countries. Mr. H. G. Wells was received with great applause when he appeared on the platform to speak about the Jewish question.

Though such well-known persons as Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Nevinson, Owen Rutter, and Miss Storm Jameson took part in the Congress the British delegates were somewhat disappointed that the British Legation took no notice whatsoever of the Congress.—"Manchester Guardian."

WANTED—A PARAGON

Criticisms have been made recently by farm workers of the conditions of employment which some of them are expected to fulfil. But what would they have said of an advertisement which appeared some generations ago in an American farming newspaper?

Wanted for a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord and can drive a pair of horses. He must occasionally wait at table, join in household prayer, look after the horses, and read a chapter in the Bible. He must, God willing, rise at seven in the morning, and obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands: if he can dress hair, sing psalms, and play cribbage, the more agreeable.

N.B.—He must not be familiar with the maid-servants, lest the flesh should rebel against the spirit and he should be induced to walk in the thorny paths of the wicked. Wages, fifteen guineas a year.

At fifteen guineas a year virtue was very decidedly left to be its own reward.—"Manchester Guardian."

AMERICAN NAMES

The U. S. Social Security Board reported last month on the names in its records. There are 470,190 Smiths and 348,530 Johnsons. Browns, Williamses and Millers run over 200,000 each. The shortest name listed is E; the longest, Xenogianokopoulos.

"What seeds do you recommend for this kind of soil?"

My Escape From Devil's Island

(Continued From Page 54)

to go the rest of the way on foot. He pointed out a mountain. "Nicaragua," he said, "is all the other side of the mountain."

All the next day I walked without seeing a soul. Looking for a place to sleep I continued until sunset and walked right into a camp of frontier bandits. They were uncouth looking creatures, armed to the teeth. I raised my hands as soon as I saw that they had so many guns pointed at me. They began frisking my clothes, looking for money. They took every cent I had and then waved me to go on. I went a little ways along the trail and then stopped. For an hour in the darkness I debated the idea of sneaking back over the trail and trying to get my money. But I had no weapon of any kind, so I curled up under a tree and went to sleep .

Outwitted The Police

At the next day, and the next I walked, and at sunset came to the town of Managua the capital of Nicaragua. I sent a collect telegram from there to Panama City explaining to the curio dealer that bandits had stolen all my money and asking him to send me fifty dollars against butterflies which I would collect and send to him. Happily within two hours I had the money. I bought a few yards of mosquito netting and then started for Corinto by narrow gauge railroad. Between Corinto and the Honduran border there were many little towns. I got off of the back platform of the train, as at each stop, police boarded the front car on a tour of passport and identification inspection. Then I walked through the station crowd up to the first car and took a seat there. This I repeated eight times before reaching Honduras. Thus I had crossed another frontier. Now I was in Spanish Honduras.

For eighteen days I walked, over steep mule roads, climbed mountains, went down into deep ravines, passed interminable banana plantations. Everywhere I stopped and asked for a place to sleep such hospitality as the poor people had was generously given me. Crossing from Honduras into Salvador was easy. I spent practically nothing, a few cents for native cigars. I stopped and picked bananas whenever I felt hungry. But I was continually warned not to try to cross the Guatemalan border. The new regime in that country, under a very strict Dictator, had tightened up on both entry and exit of strangers. Many passports and special permits were necessary both to enter and to leave that country. Policemen stopped all strangers and asked to see their papers.

A Frenchman with whom I talked advised me to go to La Libertad. He was sending some merchandise there by truck and offered to give me a ride all the way to the Pacific coast. My shoes were beginning to pull apart at the seams. The soles were already worn through. The long ride through the mountains and the frequent stops to let the old engine cool off were no luxury, but I was deeply grateful that, at least, I did not have to walk. I arrived at the port of La Libertad on June 4th.

How was I going to get around Guatemala by way of the sea? If I could get past Guatemala the Mexican authorities, I heard, were lenient. I could go the whole length of Mexico without worrying. I spoke Spanish fluently, and very few Mexicans had any identification papers. I went down to the waterfront to look for smugglers, but found none. There was a freighter though, at one of the docks loading cargo, I was told, for Canada. I decided to attempt to show away. I went to a native restaurant and ate all the food I could hold. I bought a few cans of sardines.

Suffers Agony On A Stowaway

As soon as it was dark I went on board and joined the men who, returning from dinner, were loading the ship. When I thought it was safe I left the group of labourers and walked all the way aft. Back of the room which contained the steering engine I saw a trap door. I raised it and saw below a lighted room in which were great piles of hawsers and wire cables. I climbed down and hid behind a big coil of rope. Two hours later some sailors entered the room to coil rope which was being lowered. Then they put out the light, climbed the ladder and closed the trap door over my head. I was in absolute darkness. The ship's engines started turning and soon I felt the sickening motion of the iron hull as it went over the waves.

In the darkness I carefully took off my clothes. I knew that if I kept them on I would be filthy later on and my dirty appearance might give me away. Naked I spent hour after hour in the black hold until I thought at least two days must have passed. My sardines were finished. I was very thirsty. I decided to go on deck, if it were night, and look for food and water. I climbed the ladder and raised the trap door. It was night. Only two yards in front of me was a big dish of food—collected and left for a dog. Beside it was a tin pan of water. The dog was playing with a ball which a sailor tossed him far down the deck. I crept out, drank the water and took the pan of food back into the hawser room .

I did not know how many days went by, for I lived in complete darkness. Twice I was hungry enough to sneak up to the deck and steal the dogs food and water. Then I heard the ship's whistle blow. We were arriving at some port—but what port? I felt my way to the place where I had hidden my clothes. I took my razor out of my coat pocket and began shaving off my beard. The ship stopped. I heard the sound of winches I dressed carefully and ascended the ladder. I pushed up the trap door and climbed out into broad daylight. We were alongside a dock. The landscape against the horizon was marvellous. Great rocky mountains of a yellowish colour were piled up into magnificent shapes. I thought we must be at some small Mexican port. I crept to the rail and looked down. At the foot of the gangplank two men in uniform stopped each sailor who left the ship. I couldn't tell what kind of uniforms they wore, but the men were too big and light-complexioned for Guatemalans. I felt certain that I was either at a Mexican or American port. I noticed that the guards only questioned the sailors and frisked them. They didn't ask anyone for identifying papers.

I decided to risk everything on one play. An officer was going ashore. Two sailors were on the bottom of the gangplank. I hurried along the deck and started down the steps. The uniformed men greeted the officer cordially—in English, much to my happiness. I stepped down, raised my arms over my head, as a signal for them to freely search me. One of them mechanically frisked me, felt my pockets and motioned me to pass on without saying a word.

I walked a few hundred yards up the wharf and then came to a grilled gate. On the other side there was another man in uniform. I passed through the gate and again I had my clothes rapidly searched. Then I walked on, free at last on the soil and under the clear blue sky of the United States.

An Overwhelming Surprise

In what state I was, how many days I had been at sea, I did not know. I came to railroad tracks. Every now and then a trolley car passed me. I kept on walking. A group of labourers were working to put up a telegraph pole. I stopped for a moment. I wanted to ask them where I was, but I realized that such an inquiry would sound very silly. Finally I said. "Will you tell me where the car tracks go?"

"What?" one of them said, and all the others put down their tools and looked at me. "What you want?"

"Where do these tracks go?" I repeated.

"To Los Angeles!" the man nearest to me said. "To Los Angeles."

To Los Angeles! Then I was in California! With a song in my heart I started down the tracks as fast as I could. Two workmen were walking toward me. I decided to ask another question. When they drew abreast I stopped.

"Can you tell me what day this is?" I asked them.

"Tuesday!" one of them said. "Tuesday, you dope!"

Tuesday! Then I had been in that hawser room seven days and nights! But they had ushered me far up the latitudes—and right into the open air of the land of proverbial freedom. I didn't mind that I had been called a dope! I guess the questions I asked the workmen were, to them, those of a lunatic. But now after twenty-two months of trying I had come from Devil's Island into the United States.

Down through the history of the French Penal Settlement thousands of men had dreamed of being able to accomplish that feat. In more than four hundred years not one man, had been able to do it. Some died in the surrounding jungle. Some died in the shark-infested sea. Some took refuge, perforce, in a Central American Republic and changed their name. Not one other man had made good his escape through the whole of Northern South America and the Central American isthmus. I walked with a springing step. I was terribly emaciated. I had no teeth.

I had one pair of cotton pants. One cotton shirt. One handmade cotton coat. A pair of ragged shoes. That was all I possessed. But, at last, I was free. I was no longer afraid. I entered the outskirts of Los Angeles—the City of the Angels—as happy as a lark!

THE END

(Copyright.)

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

SAFE OR OUT?: The player was out by 11/36 of a second. Since the fielder made the play to second, the runner was forced out by the batter's going to first. Hence it was not necessary for the second baseman to tag the runner.

Package Cryptogram: The message is: Bookkeeper working overtime tonight, safe will be open. Payroll was secretly brought from bank this afternoon. Job should be a pushover.

This puzzle should readily have adapted itself to solution, in view of the incidence of the first word, "bookkeeper," with its double "o," double "k" and double "e" to give the puzzlist an infallible clue.

Printer's Pi: Of course the puzzlist should have caught on to the fact that some of the nines are inverted sixes. But did it occur to him that one of the multiplication signs might be a plus sign set on end, since no type outlines are shown? Equation is 9 times 6 plus 6 divided by 6 equals 9 and 99/99.

Fencing Problem: On four of the sides make a straight cut from one corner to the middle of the side opposite. The forms thus created will fit around the remaining side to form a perfect square.

Windmill: The words in the sails are: An, ran, earn, snare, reason. Orleans. La, pal, plea, maple, palmer, Palmero. As, sea, sear, Raise, Aspire, Piraeus. At, rat, tear, prate, parent, Antwerp.

Divers Studies: In the order in which they occur: Carp, roach, clam, cod, squid, runner, rudder, haddock, schoolmaster, scallop, conch, sailor's choice, hammerhead, pike, dab, windowpane, winkle, grenadier, sole, shad, smelt, ray, hake, opah, sponge, eel, tarpon, scup, dace, flounder, goby, ling, shiner, grunt, herring, perch, bowfin, tench.

Father's Age: The father was 42 and the girl was 14.

Stone Basket: Exactly 51 miles and 1,292 yards.

G	A	L	A		P	A	R	I	S		C	L	A	Y
A	M	I	R		E	D	I	L	E		A	E	R	O
L	O	N	E		N	O		E	N		V	E	E	R
T	Y	C	O	O	N		H	A	S		A	S	S	E
		O	L	D		H	O	N	E	S	T			
G	I	L	A		B	O	M	A		T	I	A	R	A
A	N	N		M	O	L	E		D	A	N	A	I	D
P	A		G	A	G	E		P	I	S	A		G	O
E	N	E	R	G	Y		S	O	L	E		T	O	R
S	E	R	I	N		C	A	L	L		W	O	R	N
			S	A	H	A	R	A		G	I	N		
S	A	M		O	B	I		B	A	L	T	I	C	
U	R	A	L		M	A		E	L		S	I	L	O
E	N	I	D		E	L	A	T	E		O	N	U	S
Z	O	L	A		R	A	B	A	T		N	E	S	T

The Bombay Chronicle

DAILY EDITION		SUNDAY EDITION
ONE YEAR		SINGLE COPY
Local	Mofussil	2 Annas.
Rs. 20-0 ..	Rs. 25-0	
SIX MONTHS		YEARLY
Rs. 11-0 ..	Rs. 13-0	Local Mofussil.
THREE MONTHS		Rs. 6-0 .. Rs. 7-0
Rs. 6-0 ..	Rs. 7-0	HALF-YEARLY
ONE MONTH		Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0
Rs. 2-4 ..	Rs. 2-8	FOREIGN
Subscription To Foreign Countries		YEARLY .. Rs. 15
Rs. 45 per Year.		HALF-YEARLY. Rs. 8
Rs. 25 for Six Months.		PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

The film actor and his wife were seated in a secluded corner of their club. The wife had a tongue like a shrew, and was berating her husband in no uncertain terms.

Unnoticed by her, a party of acquaintances approached within earshot, just as she delivered herself: "You mean skunk! Of all the snakes I think you're the worst! You're just a cheap skate!"

Noticing the people who had just arrived, the husband, who deserves a medal for tact, said, "Quite right, dear. And what else did you say to him?"

* * * *

"Now, Billy, what did I tell you last time about birds?"

"Surely you ain't forgotten already, teacher?"

* * *

The mother confronted her daughter.

"Did I see you kissing that young Allen last night?" she demanded.

"Well, mother, he told me he had just lost an uncle, and I felt so sorry for him."

"If I know anything about that young man, he won't have a relative left in a week's time!"

* * * *

The two friends, prospectors, had each spent long, lonely months in the great open spaces. And now, as they drew up their horses at the store, they greeted each other with a nod.

Supplies bought, they sat outside smoking. In silence they gazed into the distance. Finally, an animal appeared on the horizon.

"Cow," said Bill.

"Bull," said Joe.

Bill rose slowly; saddled his horse.

"Where you goin'?" asked his companion.

"Guess I'm hitting' the trail. Too much durned argifyin' round here."

* * *

At a convention of a women's temperance union at Niagara Falls, Ontario, the master of ceremonies said, "Now we'll all join in singing No. 7 in our song-book."

The delegates rustled the pages of their books.

The song was, "There is a tavern in the town."

They are thinking of censoring the song-book.

* * * *

Teacher: "Is the world round or square, Mary?"

Mary: "Neither. It's crooked."

* * *

The accused had pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing chickens.

"Have you any witnesses to call?" the magistrate asked him.

"Well, sah," replied the prisoner, "it's easy to see dat you doan' know nothin' 'bout stealin' chickens. A man never takes witnesses along with him for a job like dat."

* * *

The talkative workman was holding forth to an admiring audience in the village pub. He was explaining that even in his job, which people might think dull enough, there was sometimes quite a lot of excitement.

"Why, I can remember once when a gas explosion tore up a main street where I was working."

"And what did you do?" asked one of the customers.

"Ah," replied the workman, "I tore up a side street."

* * *

The man from the City was assisting the village cricket club and looked full of confidence.

"Where do you usually go in, sir?" asked the captain, diffidently.

"Oh, just above the extras, old man."

* * * *

Said the teacher: "Did your father spank you for your misbehaviour in school yesterday?"

"No," replied Tommy. "He said that it hurt him more than it hurt me to spank me."

"Your father is too soft-hearted."

"No, he's got gout in his right arm."

* * * *

"Hi! You dropped a brick!" yelled a pedestrian on whose shoulder the brick had fallen from a fourth-storey scaffold.

"All right," answered the bricklayer, cheerfully. "You needn't trouble to bring it up."

* * * *

The old Scots widow, on her way to dress the tombstone of her three late husbands, was accosted by a former lover with fluent expressions of sympathy.

"Three guid men," he sighed. "Ah, Maggie, ma heart bleeds for ye."

"Awa wi' ye and yer sympathy," snapped the widow. "Had ye ony spirit your name wad be there as weel."

* * * *

A man charged with murder bribed a friend on the jury to hold out for a verdict of man-slaughter. The jury were out for a long time. At last they brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

The prisoner rushed up to his friend and said, "I'm much obliged to you. Was it hard work?"

"Very," said the juryman. "The other eleven wanted to acquit you."

* * * *

The teacher wrote on the blackboard: "The horse and the cow is in the stable."

"Now," she said to a little boy, "what is wrong with that sentence?"

"Well, miss, you should say, 'The cow and the horse is in the stable.'"

"Why?"

"Ladies first."

* * *

Teacher: "What is our duty to our neighbour?"

Wise Little Jane: "To keep an eye on him."

* * *

Visitor: "Was it your love of drink that brought you here?"

Prisoner: "Lord no, madam, you can't get nothing here."

* * *

Boy: "You look like a smart girl; let's get married."

Girl: "Nothing doing; I'm just as smart as I look."

Wife: "Are you out of debt now, dear?"

Hubby: "Yes, sweetheart. Your father was good enough to lend me the money."

* * * *

"These trousers may be useful to you," said the kind old lady. 'All they need is a little mending."

"That's all right, lady," said the tramp. "I'll call back in 'arf an hour."

* * * *

The minister, walking down a lane one dark night, fell into a deep hole. He shouted for help, and after some time a laborer heard his cries and approached.

"Who are ye?" he asked.

"I'm the minister", was the agitated reply. "Help me out quickly".

"Weel, weel, ye needna make sic a row," answered the other slowly. "This is only Wednesday night, and ye'll no' be wanted before the Sawbath."

* * *

Mike was starting for work. He was employed in a quarry. As he was leaving his house his wife said:

"Do moind yez don't get hurt, Mike. It's so dangerous in that quarry."

"Thot's aw roight, Biddy," replied Mike. "Borr'ed two dollars from th' foreman, and he don't let me do any dangerous work any more."

Our Humorist At Large

"Ere, Henry—we've over-estimated with this crazy paving."

"And what have you been doing to-day, dear?"

"This is the only portrait we have of my grandfather—later he refused to be photographed."

NATURE PLUS SCIENCE
PRODUCED
The most effective dentifrice in the World!
KOPRAN
CONTAINS THE ACTI
PRINCIPLES OF B
KOPRAN
MFGD. BY-
KOPRAN CHEMICAL Co
BOMBAY
PROPS:-
MAGANBHAI AMIN & Co
Bombay Distributors:
Lavchand Varajdas & Co.
Princess Street.
Nature provided Babool, unequalled for maintaining health and firmness in gums. Science added the most effective antiseptic, astringent and antiacid cleansing agents yet discovered. The result is KOPRAN—for perfect mouth hygiene.
KOPRAN
TOOTH-PASTE
Sold everywhere in two sizes, medium & large

LEFT:

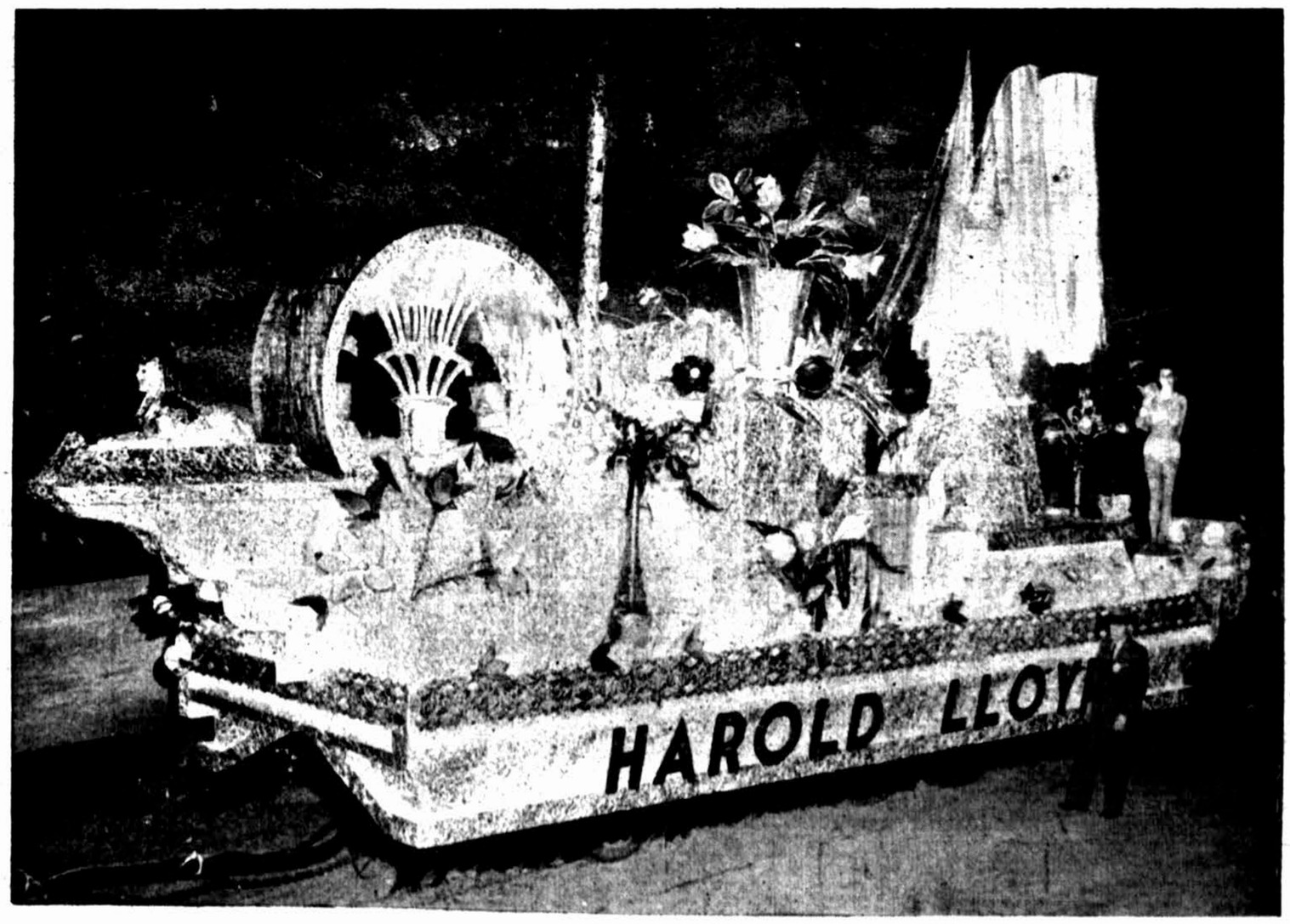
A SOUTH INDIAN BEGGAR

(Photo by I. N. F.)

RIGHT:

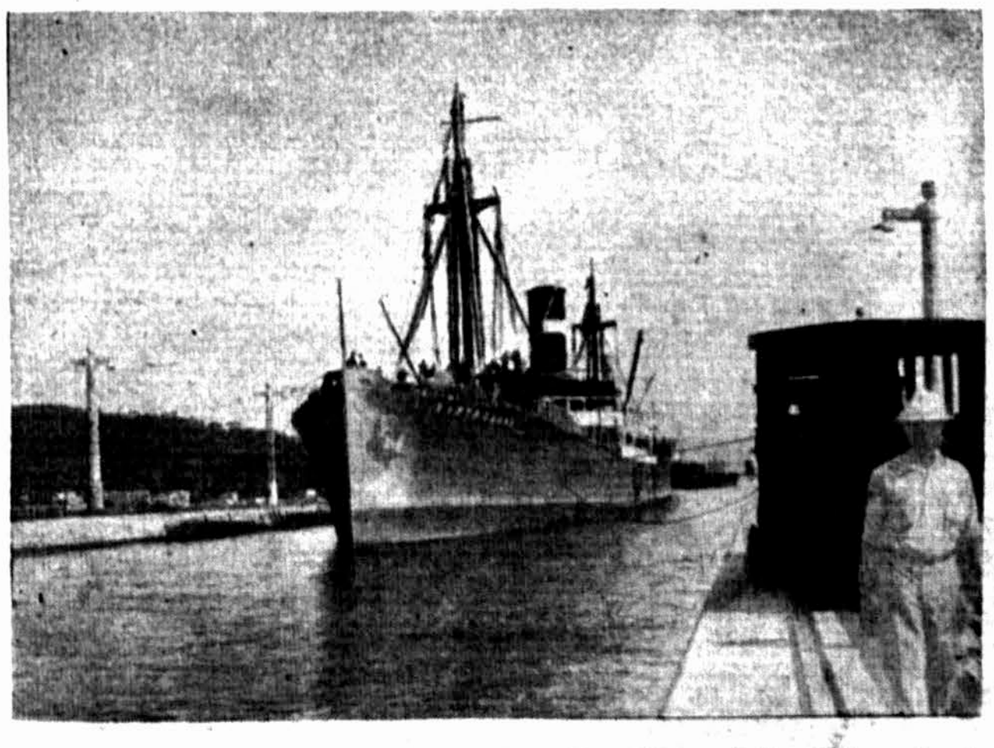
"SIESTA"

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)



The Harold Lloyd float in the Motion Picture Electrical Pageant at Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum was one of the high-lights of the brilliant affair.

Auntie Joan, the hippopotamus at London Zoo, likes to have her lunch delivered to her like this.



The Panama Canal connecting Pacific with Atlantic is to be reconstructed at a cost of 200 million dollars.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B 1065

August 14, 1938.

LUCKY NUMBER

№ 511912

The Bombay Chronicle

(SUNDAY EDITION)

Lucky Number Scheme

37 READERS STAND TO GET

Rs. 500.

Preserve Your Sunday Copies One May Fetch You

Rs. 100!

FOR

JULY

Lucky Numbers

SEE (Page 29)

We undertake to buy the Copy from You for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/-, Rs. 25/-, Rs. 10/- or Rs. 5/-, if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS"

Lucky Number Scheme

Each copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, issued during the current month, will bear a number on the last cover-page. Thirty-seven of these Numbers have been selected by us and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:——

1	copy at	Rs.	100
2	copies at	,,	50 each
4	,,	,,	25 ,,
10	,,	,,	10 ,,
20	,,	,,	5 ,,
		Total Rs.	500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the numbers they have on their copies.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.